

INTERNATIONAL

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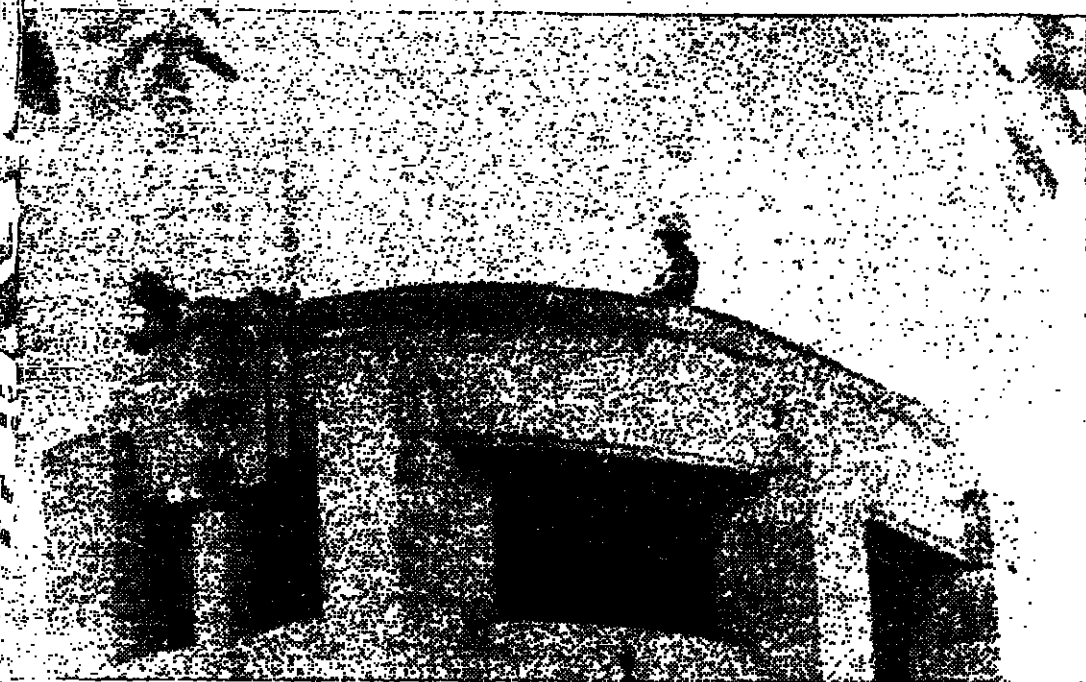
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PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1975

Established 1887

Today's Weather Forecast — PARIS: Temp. 7-9 (44-52). Tomorrow: Fair. Yesterday: 7-9 (44-52). LONDON: Sunny, cold. Temp. 5-11 (41-53). Tomorrow: Mild. Yesterday: 5-11 (41-53). CHANNAI: Rain. Temp. 24-30 (75-86). Tomorrow: Rain. Yesterday: 24-30 (75-86). NEW DELHI: Rain. Temp. 21-27 (70-81). Tomorrow: Rain. Yesterday: 21-27 (70-81). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS, PAGE 4.



LANDING GUARD—Peruvian soldiers stand atop police compound in Lima after they stormed the building, which had served as headquarters for striking policemen.

## But No Full Agreement

### Gromyko Talks in Cairo End With 'Improved Atmosphere'

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (NYT)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko left Egypt today after two days of talks which "improved the atmosphere" between the two countries but failed to bring full agreement on the strategy to be followed in peace negotiations or Egypt's demands for greater quantities of modern Soviet weapons.

High Egyptian officials hinted that Mr. Gromyko had given partial satisfaction to President Sadat's requests for weapons but that a complete settlement of the arms-supply issue had to wait the arrival of Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, at an unspecified date later this year.

Egypt has begun to diversify its arms supplies by placing orders for planes and radar in France and for other military hardware in Britain. But most of the arms supplied by the Soviet Union for the last 15 years, the country will remain heavily dependent on Soviet weapons for a long time, according to Western specialists here.

In return for promises of new military as well as economic assistance, Mr. Gromyko obtained from the Egyptians a clear-cut statement that Egypt feels the Soviet Union must be a party to all peace efforts in the Middle East and that the Geneva conference must be convened in the near future.

At the same time, Mr. Sadat made it clear that Mr. Gromyko that Egypt still hopes U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will be able to bring about a second-stage Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai, Egyptian officials said.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to start another shuttle between Israel and Egypt early next week. The joint Egyptian-Soviet communiqué issued after Mr. Gromyko's departure called for "im-

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### Ford Asking End of Arms Ban to Turks

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP)—The White House today urged Congress to repeal its ban on U.S. military aid to Turkey, which it said "will affect adversely not only Western security, but the strategic situation in the Middle East."

After Turkey canceled a meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that was called to expedite negotiations on Cyprus, the White House declared that the congressional order cutting off arms shipments to Turkey was incompatible with this nation's best interests.

Military aid was not given by the United States as "a favor to Turkey," the White House said. "Rather, it is based on our common conclusions that the security of Turkey is vital to the security of the eastern Mediterranean and to the security of the United States and it allies."

Impede Settlement  
"A suspension of military aid to Turkey is likely to impede the negotiation of a just Cyprus settlement. Furthermore, it could have far-reaching and damaging effects on the security and hence the political stability of all the countries in the region."

The administration "judges these adverse effects of a suspension of aid to Turkey to be so serious that it urges the Congress to reconsider its action and authorize the resumption of our assistance relationship with Turkey," the White House statement concluded.

Meeting Canceled  
The State Department was informed late yesterday that Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Ertan would not meet with Mr. Kissinger next week as planned.

Mr. Kissinger had expected to meet with Mr. Ertan and with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Batsios in Brussels next Monday while en route to the Middle East.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said that the administration would comply fully with the embargo on military supplies.

Mr. Anderson said that this suspension affects both new assistance and items already in the pipeline, meaning that if any equipment is en route, it will not be delivered and will be retained under U.S. control.

high if the world price began to fall.

There also was some discontent expressed over Mr. Kissinger's method of springing the detailed plan without informing the agency—two days before this three-day meeting of the governing board opened.

The speech led some observers here to say that Washington was seeking a confrontation with the oil producers, but that was denied by Mr. Enders today.

It is certainly not a confrontation plan," he told reporters. "We would term it a realistic plan which is designed to create a basis of stability" in relations with the producers.

He said there was certain to be detailed discussion of the propositions as each nation expressed the advantages. But he said the plan had taken into account the "considerable disparities among the members."

The U.S. views on oil pricing have been generally known since last fall, when Mr. Enders outlined them at a Yale University

## Emergency Declared After Riots Rock Peru

LIMA, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Juan Velasco's military regime declared a state of emergency today and sent tanks and troops into the streets of Lima to quell demonstrators and rioters protesting bloody government action against striking policemen.

Troops fired shots into the air in an effort to disperse students and other civilians who set cars and buildings afire hours after an army assault on the headquarters of the police striking for more pay.

By late afternoon, the conflict with the 20,000-member paramilitary Guardia Civil, the national police force, appeared to have been resolved. Platoons of Guardia Civil riot troopers with their officers reappeared on the streets to help military patrols suppress reported widespread looting and arson.

No Details Given  
There was no information as to what sort of settlement had been reached, but sources said the fact that the Guardia Civil made an appearance again indicated there may have been a solution.

Sources in Santiago, capital of neighboring Chile, said the Peruvian Air Force and Navy were on a state of alert. They said navy officers were in communication with police, who, the sources said, are demanding freedom for arrested policemen and removal of presidential aide Gen. Ibanez Burgio for allegedly mistreating police.

Earlier, Russian-made T-55 tanks, armored personnel carriers and some helicopters were sent into downtown Lima against the rioters. Military snipers fired over the heads of protesters and looters.

Mr. Velasco, faced with his worst crisis since his military regime seized power in a coup six years ago, declared a national state of emergency and suspended constitutional guarantees.

Fire Bombs Used  
A communiqué said the police strike was "initiated clearly by counter-revolutionary political elements."

Fire bombs hurled by demonstrators started a fire in Lima's civic center, which houses a political agency set up by the regime, and witnesses saw smoke pouring from the ground floor of the adjoining Lima Sheraton Hotel. The army officers' club was also reported ablaze.

Details of the action against the police were sketchy. However, witnesses said a detachment of troops from the 39,000-man army, backed by tanks and armored personnel carriers, surrounded the police compound during the night.

When the striking police ignored two ultimatums to come out peacefully, a tank crushed the wooden gate, allowing troops to rush through.

Witnesses heard submachine-gun fire and said some of it came from the strikers. Survivors and casualties were taken to maximum security detention.

A communiqué said five persons were wounded in the half-hour shootout, but some witnesses said there were several dead.

There was no estimate of the number of policemen in the compound. However, two groups totaling about 100 men last night joined the police who had been barricaded in the compound since the strike began Monday.



FLEEING ASMARA—American family arrives in Addis Ababa after evacuation of foreigners from Asmara, where Ethiopian troops have stepped up drive against rebels.

## Ethiopia Reinforcements Join Battle

From Wire Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 5.—Thousands of Ethiopian government reinforcements entered action against Eritrean rebels around Asmara today. The exodus of foreigners from the city continued as five platoons of Americans, Britons, Indians, and Greeks left.

The fighting moved away from Asmara into scrubland north of the provincial capital, where the rebels are entrenched.

Military sources said 2,000 soldiers were airlifted into Asmara, raising the garrison strength to about 19,000. A convoy of tanks and troops, stalled for a day when the rebels blew up a vital bridge south of the city, began rolling in.

Sources in Addis Ababa said the Eritrean rebels shot down another F-86 jet and a light spotter plane of the Ethiopian Air Force today. Both aircraft were hit near the villages of Belesa and Adi Nefes, north of Asmara, the sources said.

Ethiopian troops are reported to be encircled by guerrillas in the Adinefa region, and the F-86 was on a bombing mission when it was shot down.

Today's losses bring to at least five the number of aircraft brought down by guerrillas since heavy fighting began Friday.

The sources said two F-86s have been shot down by Russian-made SAM ground-to-air missiles.

Diplomats in Asmara denied that the rebels had cut a road from the city to its airport, blocking the evacuation of foreigners. They said the airlift, begun yesterday with the evacuation of 253 foreigners, was proceeding smoothly.

There are more than 2,000 foreigners in the city, which has no water or electricity and is running short on food. An Italian official said evacuation of Italians was delayed a day.

Diplomatic sources said the United States was considering pulling out its consular staff and the remaining U.S. citizens (about 170). "Within a few days unless the situation improved."

A British evacuee said he saw hundreds of people fleeing toward the outskirts of the city with small bundles of clothes.

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## Some U.S. Airmen Return to S. Vietnam

SAIGON, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Small groups of American airmen are back in South Vietnam, leaving the country only briefly every four days to comply with the letter of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

The airmen are reorganizing a supply system for spare parts that has fallen apart in the two years since American troops left. U.S. government ground rules forbid military visitors from being in Vietnam more than four days.

But every fourth day a C-141 transport jet flies the men to the Philippines, then brings them back in the morning, an overnight trip of 2,000 miles.

"I guess we're not supposed to be here," a sergeant at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airfield said as his unit waited for a flight out. "Well, we are. We're here for 60 days to try to help the Vietnamese Air Force straighten itself out."

American sources in Saigon denied the airmen's presence violated the Paris agreement.

"They are logistics specialists who come and go on an administrative basis to help with the aid program set up under the provisions of the Paris agreement," a source said. "This is no more of a cease-fire violation than the provision which requires us to fulfill our obligations. There have been several teams such as this coming in and there will be more." The United States provides all of South Vietnam's military needs.

Minh Attacks Thieu  
SAIGON, Feb. 5 (NYT)—Duong Van Minh, the titular leader of much of the non-Communist opposition, today denounced the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu as "nothing but a tyranny."

In a gathering at his Saigon villa, attended by a cross section of opposition leaders, the retired general attacked the regime for the sudden closure of five newspapers and the reported arrest of 17 journalists as alleged Communist infiltrators.

This is not only an act of arrogance and arbitrariness," Gen. Minh said, "but also an act of contempt of the people, contempt of world opinion, an act of contempt toward all those who struggle for peace and who love peace and conciliation. By this action, the government is now nothing but a tyranny."

At Gen. Minh's reception held annually to celebrate Tet, the lunar new year holiday, opposition leaders exchanged views on the apparently new, tough course Mr. Thieu has set.

Several noted that the President is fond of springing political surprises at Tet, when people are occupied with domestic concerns. Last year at Tet, his political supporters rammed an amendment to the constitution through the national assembly permitting him to run for a third term, this October.

Sen. Vu Van Mau, a leader of the Buddhist opposition, predicted that Mr. Thieu is going to unleash a total crackdown on his domestic opponents.

Reds Sink 2 Barges  
PHNOM PENH, Feb. 5 (AP)—Khmer Rouge forces sank two ammunition barges traveling up the Mekong shipping channel from South Vietnam, navy sources said today.

The sources said that a convoy attempted to break through a blockade where Khmer Rouge forces had strung wire with mines across the narrow channel of the Mekong River at a point 38 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

They said two other barges and tugs returned to South Vietnam.

Democrats Move To Block Ford's Oil-Import Tariff

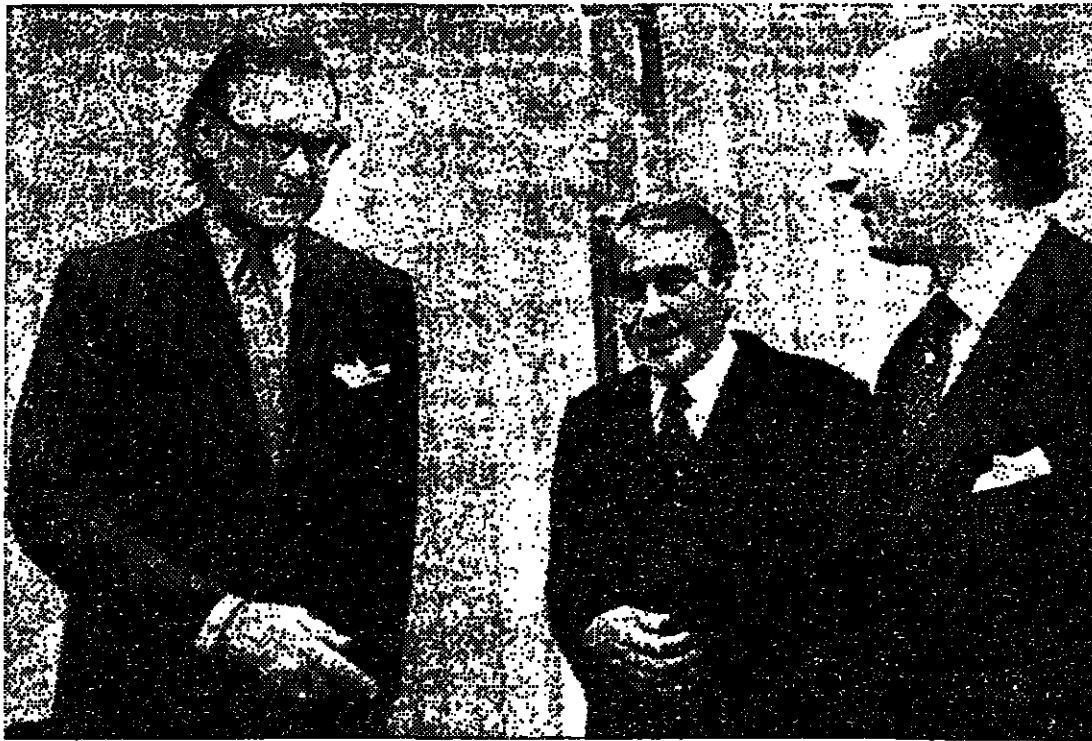
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Democratic-controlled Congress confronted President Ford today with its first major move to block his oil-import tariff increases.

The House voted to suspend Mr. Ford's authority to increase any import levy on petroleum for 90 days, to repeal his initial increase last Saturday and to refund any money collected.

The House vote was 309 to 114—27 more than the two-thirds required to override an expected veto.

The measure was sent to the Senate, where it could be delayed by a filibuster.

With the \$1-a-barrel increase that went into effect on Saturday, Mr. Ford had embarked on a series of tariff hikes that would bring the fee increase up to \$3 in April.



AT ENERGY MEETING—Thomas Enders, (left), U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, talking with Ulf Lantzke (center) of West Germany and Edmond Davignon of Belgium yesterday at opening session of three-day International Energy Agency conference in Paris. Mr. Lantzke is executive director of IEA. Mr. Davignon presided at session.



## Ford Also Promises Food

## U.S. May End Embargo to Pakistan

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—President Ford told Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today that the United States may end its ban on military aid to his country.

The President also promised Mr. Bhutto, during a 70-minute conference, that the United States will give drought-plagued Pakistan as much extra food aid as possible.

The Pakistani leader, who arrived yesterday for a two-day official visit, is seeking thousands of tons of grain and a restoration of U.S. military aid, which has been suspended since the Indian-Pakistan war of 1965.

White House Press Secretary

Ron Nessen told newsmen after the Ford-Bhutto meeting: "The President told the Prime Minister that the matter of dropping the arms embargo would receive active consideration."

He said that the President also informed his visitor "that the U.S. would be as helpful as possible in providing quantities of food beyond the 100,000 tons already made available this fiscal year."

"The President also assured the Prime Minister that the economic needs of Pakistan will continue to receive priority attention," Mr. Nessen said.

Mr. Bhutto emphasized Pakistan's security needs, the presidential spokesman reported and Mr. Ford "reaffirmed continued

American support for the integrity and independence of Pakistan."

The United States already is leaning toward canceling the controversial 10-year-old embargo on full arms sales to Pakistan.

The admitted dilemma for U.S. officials is that a change in the arms embargo will raise a major outcry in India, which U.S. officials contend would be unjustifiably alarmed.

To Soften Shift

As a result, a formal decision is likely to be put off until Mr. Bhutto's departure, to soften the policy shift as much as possible with India and to consult with Congress.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger virtually foreshadowed that policy Monday. He told the National Press Club that Pakistan is "an ally which is in the curious position of being subject to American embargo." That is a prime argument for shifting policy, for the United States is presently selling billions of dollars worth of weapons to Middle East nations, notably Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Kissinger said, however: "I doubt that any formal decision will be made while Prime Minister Bhutto is here."

Indian Arguments

Mr. Bhutto's visit was preceded by Indian arguments against lifting the embargo and opposing Pakistani pleas.

Pakistan has been arguing for years that the U.S. arms embargo, while it applies to both India and Pakistan, is unjustifiably weighted against Pakistan because the Soviet Union is India's main arms supplier while Pakistan's armed forces are primarily dependent on U.S. weapons.

Current U.S. policy permits sale of only spare parts and non-lethal military items, U.S. sales to Pakistan amount to about \$35 million annually.

To Mr. Bhutto the issue is even more significant in political terms than in weaponry. As an ally of the United States and as a nation which lost half its territory (East Pakistan, now Bangladesh) in the 1971 war with India, Pakistan, in Mr. Bhutto's view, needs a psychological boost through a demonstration of American support.

Indian diplomats contend that lifting the arms embargo could jeopardize improved U.S.-Indian relations and encourage militaristic tendencies in Pakistan.



EMPTY COURTROOM—An usher arranges papers on desk in a deserted courtroom in Rome yesterday on first day of a 48-hour strike by Italian judges, who are demanding higher pay. Some 5,000 of nation's 7,000 judges were reported absent. Senior judges and some others who objected to strike showed up for work.

## Gromyko Talks in Cairo End With 'Improved Atmosphere'

(Continued from Page 1)

mediate" resumption of the Geneva conference. But unlike the communiqué signed by Mr. Gromyko during his recent stay in Damascus, it did not name any dates. The Soviet-Syrian communiqué called for a return to Geneva "in February or early March at the latest."

Egyptian officials said that Egypt specifically rejected the naming of dates. They added that they regarded the term "immediate" as flexible enough to give Mr. Kissinger time for another attempt at step-by-step mediation.

The consensus that is emerging here and in other Middle East capitals is that Mr. Kissinger's next mission will be the last of its kind, and that a re-

turn to Geneva after that will be inevitable and necessary.

Informed Eastern European diplomats said here today that this was also the position of the Soviet Union. They said that another Israeli withdrawal brought about by Mr. Kissinger would in fact be regarded by the Russians as an excellent preparation for Geneva, provided Mr. Kissinger did not attempt to split Egypt from the rest of the Arabs.

Precisely the same view was stated by Syrian officials in Damascus Friday, before Mr. Gromyko's arrival there.

Mr. Sadat, although voicing far greater confidence in Mr. Kissinger, also has said that the next three months are "crucial" and that all parties must go to Geneva at the end of this interval whether Mr. Kissinger is successful in the interval or not.

Finally, there have been reports from Israel indicating that Israeli officials may be beginning to feel that Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach is about to have run its course and that resumption of the Geneva conference may be desirable.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban was quoted to this effect a few days ago by the French weekly *Nouvel Observateur*.

Israel Sees 'Opportunity'

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5 (AP).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that Mr. Sadat's recent promise not to attack Israel could mean "a great opportunity" for advancing prospects of peace.

He told a World Jewish Congress meeting here that Israel would try to persuade the Egyptian leader to put his promise on paper, and would explore this possibility when Mr. Kissinger returns to the Middle East.

## Grenade Kills 5, Injures 27 In Israeli Bar

NATANYA, Israel, Feb. 5 (UPI).—A hand grenade exploded inside a crowded beach-front nightclub early today in what police called a possible settling of underworld accounts.

Police said five persons died in the blast and 27 injured were taken to hospitals.

Police said they arrested eight suspects following the explosion in this resort city about 15 miles north of Tel Aviv.

A spokesman said police believed the act was the work of "thugs, or an underworld matter."

Natanya Police Chief Kalman Bornstein said: "There is a very low level of likelihood that this may have been a terrorist act."

Chief Bornstein said someone hurled a smoke grenade into the same nightclub, the Bar Orion, last week.

Most of the casualties today, he said, were aged 19 and 20.

Old Shell Kills 9

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Nine persons were killed and 18 injured—some critically—when an artillery shell, believed to date from World War II, exploded in a crowded Alexandria suburb today.

Three of the dead were children.

The shell exploded after it was found by a group of children in a dump in the suburb of Ghorbal.

The children, unaware of what they had discovered, banged it playfully with their fists and sticks until it exploded, police sources said.

Shrapnel was scattered over a large area. The injured suffered head and other injuries.

## Japanese Physicists Discover New Atom-Nucleus Particle

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Japanese physicists have announced the discovery of another particle in the growing family of subatomic fragments, the observation of which in recent weeks has created turmoil among theorists.

Like the other particles of this group, it is formed in very high-energy collisions. It is heavier than either of the two stable particles of the atomic nucleus (the proton and neutron).

While the newly found particles survive only a fraction of a second, their lifetime is so long, relative to other particles of this type, that they fall into a previously unknown category.

It is for this reason that theorists are excited, for they believe a new door is opening on the

behavior of matter, radiation and energy at the most fundamental level.

The new particle has been identified in a manner completely different from the methods used to discover its two or three previously found cousins. The technique is such that, to date, it has been impossible to pin down the particle's characteristics with precision.

Lead Sandwich

The particle has been detected in the records inscribed in a many-layered sandwich of lead and photographic emulsion that has been exposed to a beam of protons with an energy of 206 billion electron volts at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Ill. The experiment was conducted in 1972 by a team of visiting Japanese under Dr. Kiyoshi Niu of Nagoya University.

Not until now, however, has microscopic examination of the emulsion revealed tracks indicative of the particle's brief existence. The discovery was announced in Japan on Sunday. On Monday, Dr. Taiji Yamamoto at the Fermi Laboratory obtained further details from Dr. Niu by telephone.

Although the particle has been found only once in the emulsions, it or one of its electrically charged cousins, has been detected twice in cosmic-ray observations, Dr. Niu said.

Stanford Experiment

The first indications that a new kind of particle was being observed occurred in November in experiments conducted almost simultaneously at the Stanford linear accelerator in Palo Alto, Calif., and the Brookhaven National Laboratory near Upton, N.Y., using different methods. They have subsequently been confirmed by other methods.

The mass, or weight, of the particle observed was such that it completely converted into energy, it would generate 3,100 million electron volts (MEV). A few days later, a second particle with a mass equivalent to 8,700 MEV was found at Stanford.

They were named the psi 3100 and the psi 8700 particles by the Stanford group, and the J particle by the Brookhaven physicists.

Last weekend, the Stanford group reported tentative evidence for a third particle with a mass of about 4,100 MEV.

## Moscow Hints Arms Accord Would Ease Strain With U.S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (NYT).—The Soviet Union indicated clearly yesterday that it wants a new nuclear arms accord to help improve its relations with the United States.

The Soviet attitude, expressed in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, suggested that a new arms agreement could lead to the solution of other Soviet-American problems, presumably including the impasse over the collapsed trade agreement.

It was the first official commentary on the new round of Soviet-American nuclear arms talks that began in Geneva on Saturday.

A knowledgeable Soviet official said privately that the commentary represented the view of the Kremlin. In the commentary, Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev was referred to twice and quoted once.

Before yesterday's commentary, signed by G. Trofimchenko, Soviet officials had previously acknowledged that a new arms agreement could help ease the strain

in relations caused by the collapse of the trade agreement. The Pravda article appeared to confirm this by stating "in conditions of stabilization of the military balance, as is pointed out in political circles of the United States, there is the responsibility to start clearing away obstacles and difficulties still present in some other areas of Soviet-American interrelations."

The article avoided predicting the outcome of the talks, but, using a common Soviet device, emphasized that there was strong support for a new arms agreement in the United States.

The article was replete with citations of American praise for the Soviet leadership agreement reached by President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev when they met in November in Vladivostok. The alleged "proponents of the cold war," including Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., were chided in the article as attempting to be "more Catholic than the Roman Pope." But the emphasis of the commentary was on the positive American attitude toward a new accord.

The commentary asserted that "progress in the formalization of relations between the two countries, active mutual quest for practical constructive solutions of urgent problems, and above all, the limitation of strategic arms, are in keeping with the vital interests of the Soviet and American peoples."

## U.S. Presents Oil Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

forum. A key idea is to set a minimum price for oil to encourage the industrial nations to invest vast sums of money in alternative sources, including nuclear and solar power.

In his speech, Mr. Kissinger said: "The major oil-importing nations should agree that they will not allow imported oil to be sold domestically at prices which would make those new sources noncompetitive." He said the price floor should be "considerably below" the present market price of about \$11 per barrel.

He said the industrialized nations should begin to plan for "energy surpluses of the late 1980s." As for the producers, Mr. Kissinger said: "By 1977, some will have a payments deficit. Competition for the available market will intensify. The cartel's power to impose an embargo and to use price as a weapon will be greatly diminished."

Martinique Meeting

The U.S. ideas were discussed between Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing at their December meeting in Martinique. Asked last night about the Kissinger speech, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the questions raised by Mr. Kissinger would be examined following the French-sponsored preparatory meeting between producers and consumers in March.

Today, Mr. Enders said that agreement among consumer nations remained an "absolute precondition" for the convening of the March meeting.

It did not seem likely that Washington would envisage blocking the meeting at this stage. In his speech, Mr. Kissinger said "we look forward to the meeting" before the end of March.

## China Is Researching Thermonuclear Fusion

HONG KONG, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Chinese scientists have built and put into operation a small experimental device for research on controlled thermonuclear fusion, Peking radio reported yesterday.

The device, designed to achieve "toroidal (ring-shaped) discharge in a high quasi-steady magnetic field," already has been used for more than 800 test discharges, the report said. "Controlled thermonuclear fusion is a field, currently much explored, which promises a possible new energy source for mankind," it added.

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## Improved Saudi-Iranian Ties May Lead to Military Links

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN (NYT).—Relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia have shown signs of improving in recent months, in the view of Iranian officials and other observers here, and are likely to improve further.

"Our relations are improving every day," Ali Riza Hekmati, the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, said in an interview last week. "We have so much in common. We both have oil, we both belong to OPEC. We have no differences."

Some months ago, other officials here might not have endorsed Mr. Hekmati's view. But the feeling is widespread now that Saudi Arabia may be willing to engage in military cooperation with Iran, which Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has long been urging to buttress the security of the Persian Gulf.

Informal Talks

Late last year when Prince Turki bin Abdel Aziz, one of the most powerful members of the Saudi royal family, visited Iran to observe how the government was integrating the weapons bought with its oil wealth, there were informal talks "from both sides," an informant said. Those talks were reported to have gone very well.

It is believed here that a reason why the Saudi Arabian government had not previously acted on Iran's repeated proposals for some form of collective security was that King Faisal's government feared that Saudi Arabia, with only modest military power, would be the junior partner.

But now that the United States is working to upgrade the Saudi armed forces, the view here is

that as the Saudis grow stronger they will be more likely to reach some form of agreement with Iran.

Other factors have kept relations between the Islamic monarchy from being as close as might have been expected.

Faisal Criticized

There is some feeling among the Iranian establishment that King Faisal has not been as progressive in his domestic policies as the Shah has been.

But the Arab world has looked somewhat askance at Iran over the years because Iranian oil has been going to Israel, Iran's close relations with the United States also set it somewhat apart from the Arab nations.

In recent weeks, however, the Shah has been putting emphasis on improved ties with moderate Middle East nations, which also may prove useful to him in his cold war with neighboring Iraq.

The Shah has pointedly recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in Middle East peace negotiations. He has also called for complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories—a point important to King Faisal, who hopes to see Jerusalem once again.

## Seoul Schedules Vote Wednesday On Constitution

SEOUL, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The national referendum called by President Chung Hee Park last month to seek confidence in the country's much-criticized constitution will be held next Wednesday, Culture and Information Minister Lee Won Kyung announced today after an emergency cabinet meeting.

President Park has said that he would regard the result of the referendum as a vote of confidence in himself and would immediately step down if the vote went against the constitution.

Mr. Park introduced the present constitution under martial law in 1973 to gain extra powers.

32 Chileans Seek Asylum

SANTIAGO, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Thirty-two people slipped into the Colombian Embassy here Sunday night to request political asylum, diplomats said Monday. There are now 63 refugees in the embassy.



FULL-CYCLE—Family of six in Saigon gets together for a ride on dad's motorcycle.

## A Committee on Every Block

## Mass Organizations Sustain Cubans' Revolutionary Fervor

By Terri Shaw

HAVANA (WP).—On every city block in Cuba there is one house apartment that displays a large photograph of Fidel Castro or Salvador Allende, a neighborhood bulletin board and a sign with the initials CDR.

The initials stand for Committee for the Defense of the Revolution and more than 4.1 million of Cuba's 9 million people have joined the local CDR.

The CDR is the largest of several "mass organizations" that inform Cubans about government policies, organize volunteer work projects and help distribute rewards to "good revolutionaries." They also give millions of Cubans a sense of participation in the 18-year-old government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, which everyone here still calls "the revolution."

Most Cubans seem to belong to several such organizations, all meeting two or three times a month and requiring various types of work from their members.

Narciso Nolas, 33, a Communist party official from the port of Cienfuegos on the southern coast, is a member of his local CDR and the Cultural Workers Union and is an officer in the military reserves. His wife, a schoolteacher, is a member of the CDR and the Women's Federation. High school and college students have their own mass organizations, and schoolchildren are encouraged to join the Pioneers.

"Vanguard Groups

The Young Communist League and the Communist party are not considered mass organizations because their membership requirements are stricter. They are called "vanguard" organizations and are designed to develop leaders rather than to mobilize the masses.

Mobilization is a key role of the mass organizations. Unions organize city workers to cut sugar cane during the yearly harvest. The Women's Federation sponsors sewing courses so women can get jobs in clothing factories. The Pioneers guard the ballot boxes during local elections in Matanzas Province last June.

Opponents of the Castro government often describe CDR members as "neighborhood spies" and "middle-aged women with nothing better to do than listen at keyholes for criticism of the government."

The CDRs were founded, at Mr. Castro's suggestion, in 1960 to provide "revolutionary vigilance" and head off plots against his young and shaky government. When CIA-backed Cuban exiles landed at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, the CDRs rounded up tens of thousands of supposed "counter-revolutionaries" in what Mr. Castro admitted later was excess zeal.

CDR members still watch for activities that might be "counter-revolutionary." For example, a family recently received a visit from a CDR member, accompanied by two policemen, after a foreigner had visited his home.

Shift to Civic Work

As the government has become more secure, the CDRs—while remaining available to block any anti-government activity—have turned to doing civic work in the neighborhood and instilling enthusiasm for Mr. Castro's program.

The organization now admits anyone who even vaguely supports the government's goals. In many neighborhoods, the only people who are not members—on paper at least—are the very old.

It is difficult to determine how much pressure there is for residents of a block to join and participate in the CDR. Membership in it and other mass organizations is certainly a factor in assessing whether a person has "revolutionary merit."

Under the Cuban system of incentives, an individual's neighbors and co-workers decide, on the basis of his "revolutionary merit," whether he can buy a refrigerator, move into a new housing project or become eligible for a free vacation. Sometimes the parents' merit is weighed to decide whether a child should be admitted to a particularly good school, although grades are probably more important.

CDR members are expected to be available for night patrol every four or five weeks. In Havana, women patrol from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. and men from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m., and their presence is said to contribute to the relatively low crime rate.

"The patrols used to be to protect against sabotage," a patrol leader said, "but now we just watch out for criminals."

Asked to recall the last crime committed in his neighborhood, the man thought for a while, then said he thought there had been an attempted robbery at a supermarket about six months before.

Every CDR has an education secretary, usually a woman, who keeps a list of all the school children in the block.

"I see that they go to school clean and well disciplined," said Candelaria Garcia, education secretary in the once-elegant Miramar section of Havana.

Children also participate in CDR activities, such as going around the neighborhood at night checking to see that residents do not leave too many electric lights on.

The CDR headquarters on each block is a repository of revolutionary icons, with posters of Mr. Castro, Che Guevara and Mr. Allende, as well as diplomas the CDR has been awarded for its activities.

Drought Hits Sugarcane

MIAAMI, Feb. 5 (UPI).—A drought this winter may trim Cuba's 1975 sugarcane crop by as much as 20 per cent below estimates, a Havana radio broadcast indicated Monday.

The broadcast, monitored in Miami, said the crop may be down from 700,000 to 1 million metric tons short of expectations. The crop had been estimated in excess of 8 million metric tons.

Cost Doubled

For Breeder Reactor Plant

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—The first U.S. atomic power plant to produce more nuclear fuel than it burns will cost at least \$1.7 billion, more than twice its original estimate of just three years ago.

Furthermore, the cost of developing a nationwide network of these fast breeder power plants to produce electricity is now estimated at \$9.3 billion, almost three times the original figure.

The fast-breeder concept is expected to be fully developed in the United States by the year 2020, when as many as 500 plants might be generating as much as 600 million kilowatts of electricity.

Those are the latest estimates of Westinghouse Electric Co., prime contractor for the first breeder plant, and the Energy Research and Development Administration, which took over the development of the fast breeder from the now-defunct Atomic Energy Commission.

The fast breeder, a concept older than the first man-made nuclear chain reaction, involves the use of an atomic power plant that would make more new nuclear fuel than it consumed.

Could Stop Mining

Long-term operation of a string of breeder plants would mean that the United States could stop mining uranium by the year 2020, counting only on the fuel produced by the breeder plants each time they completed a five-year fuel cycle.

A breeder mixes uranium and plutonium fuel, then bombards the uranium with high-speed neutrons from the fissioning plutonium. Heat and more plutonium are produced.

The key is a high-speed neutron, twice as fast as the neutron in a conventional chain reaction. Each time 100 uranium atoms absorb 100 neutrons, as many as 180 atoms of plutonium are created.

At a press briefing, Westinghouse officials conceded that the cost of building the first fast breeder plant on Tennessee's Clinch River near Oak Ridge had more than doubled in the last three years. The original estimate was \$700 million. It has now risen to \$1.7 billion.

Of the \$1-billion increase, \$600 million is due to inflation and shortages of critical steel items such as high-speed pumps and valves.

Westinghouse said that 150 million of the higher cost can be attributed to changes made in the Clinch River plant's safety designs.

Jail Fast Ended

By Bauder Gang In West Germany

STUTTGART, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Andreas Baader and Mrs. Ulrike Meinhof, leaders of a gang of urban guerrillas, ended a 6-month-old hunger strike today and other fasting imprisoned supporters followed suit.

Officials said the leaders gave no reason for the decision to end the protest, called in September to demand preferential treatment for "political prisoners"—a status not recognized under West German law.

Doctors have been force-feeding Mrs. Meinhof since her condition became serious.

On Sunday, Mrs. Meinhof, Baader and 19 other imprisoned followers associated their hunger strike into a refusal to accept a prison medical aides' began pumping liquids into the prisoners through a tube in the nose, lawyers said.

The leaders of the gang were detained in Stuttgart. One of the gang, of their last arrest, officials at Jails where the other hunger-strikers are located said their prisoners began ending the protest.

## Milwaukee Teachers Win a New Contract

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5 (AP).—Striking Milwaukee teachers and the school board reached tentative agreement yesterday on a two-year contract that would end a strike that began Jan. 30.

The agreement calls for an 8-per-cent salary increase this year and a 5-per-cent rise in 1976. It also provides a 0.5-per-cent increase in pension benefits. The average salary in the Milwaukee system under the old contract was \$12,900 a year. The settlement involves 5,200 teachers.



## Some Effects Released

# Judge Panel to Study Nixon Tape Ownership

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—The question of who owns Richard Nixon's presidential documents and Watergate tapes will be taken by a three-judge federal panel.

Following the wishes of the Court of Appeals, U.S. Judge Richey said he would let two other judges be added to help him resolve legal controversy.

At the same time, Judge Richey said the way for more than 100 boxes of Mr. Nixon's personal papers and pre-presidential records to be shipped to the new president at San Clemente.

Judge Richey said he was prepared to release Mr. Nixon's records, including a collection of gavel, miniature elephants, letters addressed to him at White House following his resignation after attorneys advised that the boxes did not

contain documents relating to his presidency.

"We want to emphasize we have no objection to Mr. Nixon obtaining those materials to which he is entitled," Judge Richey said at the conclusion of a three-hour hearing.

### 17 Files Studied

He indicated, however, that 17 files containing papers relating to the transition between the Nixon and Ford administrations might be excluded from shipment to San Clemente so they can be studied further by attorneys.

Judge Richey also suggested that before shipping any boxes, Mr. Nixon's attorneys should ask the appellate court to relax its freeze on Nixon-related materials. Because the shipment involves only unofficial items, permission is considered certain.

Ownership of Mr. Nixon's presidential documents, including all his tapes, has been complicated by a series of events. Groups of news reporters, historians and professors filed suit last autumn to prevent Mr. Nixon from obtaining custody of those documents.

In the midst of the controversy, Congress in December enacted the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act. It gave the government control of Mr. Nixon's tapes and papers and required the General Services Administration to issue regulations by March providing "controlled public access" to the Nixon documents.

### Compensation Set

Congress said that Mr. Nixon could be compensated for any loss of such documents that traditionally—but not by law—have been carried away by departing presidents. Mr. Nixon has filed suit challenging the constitutionality of that act.

Judge Richey ruled on Friday that the millions of papers and tapes accumulated during Mr. Nixon's five years in office belonged to the government, and not to Mr. Nixon.

But because the case involved a constitutional question, the appellate court temporarily froze Judge Richey's decision, saying a three-judge panel might have to decide the matter.

Judge Richey said yesterday that "in view of the special circumstances of this case," he would request Chief Judge Bazelon of the District of Columbia to appoint two other judges to join Judge Richey in resolving the issue.

© Los Angeles Times



SHADOWS ON ICE—Skater makes his way across frozen swamps near Rochester, N.Y., apparently preferring splendid isolation to the city's crowded rinks and ponds.

## Ford Learns to Live With TV—and Exploit It

By Thomas Collins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—On the White House lawn, just off the big driveway that sweeps up to the main entrance, a television camera is set up. It is there most of the day. In a sense, it is staring at President Ford and President Ford is staring back.

The President and television are almost inseparable when it comes to the business of running the country. Almost everywhere he goes, television tries to follow him. In almost everything he does, he and his advisers have to keep television in mind.

Sometimes the camera gives him orders, as it recently did during his pre-State of the Union speech from the White House library. "Stand up," the prompter in the camera told him, and he stood. "Sit down," it directed and he sat.

"It makes everyone nervous," said Robert Mead, who has been appointed television adviser to the President, a post that had not been officially filled since actor Robert Montgomery used to give tips to President Dwight Eisenhower.

"He was nervous before the State of the Union, and before the library speech and before the interview with [John] Chancellor

and [Tom] Brokaw the other night. It's the normal nervousness that comes at the beginning. Hell, I've seen Eric Sevareid and Roger Mudd throw up before they went on," said Mr. Mead, who was Dan Rather's producer at CBS before taking the job.

Increasingly, in the opinion of White House reporters, Mr. Ford has come to realize the importance of television in his fight with the Democratic-controlled Congress to get his programs across. What some around the press room consider a media blitz has been taking place in recent weeks, starting with the speech from the library and continuing on through two news conferences, the State of the Union speech, the NBC interview, and his availability to the camera in impromptu gatherings at the White House driveway and the briefing room in the West Wing.

In addition, he has had a heavy schedule of meetings with the print medium—"get-acquainted" sessions and lunches with the editors of The New York Times, The Washington Post, Newsweek, Time, and U.S. News and World Report.

To some reporters, his media schedule reflects what in the Nixon days would have been called a "full-court press," a boiler-plate operation in which not only his economic program

is being sold but his own political image is being polished.

Although the White House denies it, the underlying reason for the push, according to newsmen, is the recent Harris poll, which showed that 72 per cent of the country does not think he knows how to handle the economic and energy problems. "It's got him terrified," said James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "He wants to change his image to that of an activist president, a decision-maker."

"They mapped it out in Vail, Colorado," CBS's Bob Scher said. "I think they decided they had to do something."

But Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, does not see it that way. "I don't think you should view it in terms of a blitz or a PR campaign," he said. "The President worked long and hard at putting his programs together and now he wants to explain them. I've never heard the word 'sold' or 'sell' around here. First of all, it's just not his style."

Mr. Nessen pointed out that there is such a demand by the media for Mr. Ford that he could have two interviews a day. "We're not creating these events," he said. "People are asking for these events."

© Newsday

## Probe on Cause Is Started

# U.S. Curbs Firm That Served Poisoned Food on Japan Jet

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Federal and Alaskan health officials have imposed a temporary ban on ham and cold cuts served by International Inflight Catering of Anchorage, Alaska, whose meals Danish officials blamed for an outbreak of food poisoning that affected 144 passengers on a Japan Air Lines flight in Copenhagen Monday.

Quick diagnostic action by Danish doctors set in motion an investigation to determine how the food became contaminated with the toxin that is produced by staphylococcal bacteria.

The action may have prevented outbreaks and a possible plane crash on the nine other Japan Air Lines flights that International Inflight Catering, a subsidiary of the airline, serves when they stop in Anchorage each day.

In Copenhagen, food exporters today rejected the possibility that canned Danish ham, served on the flight, could have been infected when it left the factory in Denmark, AP reported. "The very strict sterilization requirements by U.S. authorities simply make it impossible to export canned ham with the slightest risk of contamination," a spokesman for the Cooperative Slaughterhouse Organization said. The canned ham had been produced in Anchorage from San Francisco.

Staphylococcal food poisoning often has an abrupt and sometimes violent onset, usually two to four hours after a person eats staph-contaminated food. Victims usually experience severe nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea and prostration. The blood pressure sometimes drops to very low levels. Fatalities are rare and most victims recover within two days.

But the severity of symptoms can incapacitate a victim to the point where he cannot carry on normal functions. Depending on

the severity of an attack, pilots and copilots might not be able to overcome their retching to keep control of a plane.

For that reason, some airlines require that not all crew members eat the same meal.

The Japan Air Lines spokesman said that none of the three cockpit crew members ate the contaminated meal on the flight because it was dinner time for the pilots who boarded at Anchorage and breakfast time for the 344 Coca-Cola salesmen and their wives, who began their chartered flight in Tokyo.

Danish health officials blamed a ham omelette, presumably contaminated with staph bacteria when it was prepared in Anchorage, for producing the passengers' illness.

Danish doctors have released all but six of the 144 ill passengers from hospitals.

It is believed to be civilian aviation's second worst outbreak of food poisoning, which officials of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta have described as a growing public health problem.

On Oct. 10, 1973, 347 passengers on three Pan Am flights from southern Europe to the United States experienced symptoms of staphylococcal food poisoning after eating a custard dessert. All recovered but some required emergency oxygen while the planes flew over the Atlantic.

In a more serious outbreak in 1972, 47 passengers aboard a London-to-Sydney jumbo jet became ill with cholera. The outbreak was traced to hors d'oeuvres. A passenger died.

### Paris Magazine Blasted

PARIS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—An explosion early today extensively damaged the ground floor offices of the extreme rightist weekly magazine Minute, police said. There were no casualties.

## Eastern U.S. Blanketed by 1st '75 Storm

# 5-8 Inches of Snow Fall on Major Cities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—A huge storm blowing from the Rocky Mountains eastward unleashed its main force today on the Eastern Seaboard, putting five to eight inches of snow on the New York City and Baltimore-Washington areas.

The first major snowstorm of 1975 in the East also dropped up to six inches in the Boston region and other parts of southern New England.

Scores of schools were closed in Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island, and travel was disrupted.

Snow ranged out of the Rockies across the northern and central plains, through the Upper Great Lakes region, across the Appalachian Mountains and east to the Atlantic. The heaviest snowfalls were concentrated on the East Coast.

Storm warnings were posted along the Atlantic Coast, from South Carolina to New England. The widespread foul-weather pattern grew out of a combination of storm systems which were centered in the Great Basin west of the continental divide, in southern Ontario and off the Carolina coast.

A growing storm in the West dropped up to three inches of snow on Salt Lake City during the night. Travelers were advised of snow throughout the plateau region.

Temperatures tumbled below zero across the northern plains. Above-normal mildness lingered over much of the eastern third of the country.

The nation's pre-dawn low temperature was -22 at Havre, Mont. Other readings included 24 in Boston, 25 in New York, 34 in Chicago, 20 in Kansas City and 14 in Denver.

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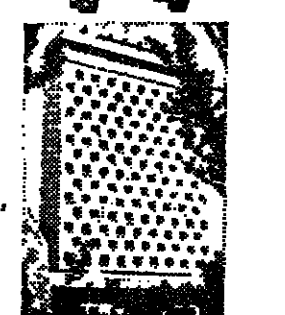
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## Mystery of Patricia Hearst Is Deep as Ever After a Year

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 (AP).—It is now a year since Patricia Hearst was dragged screaming from her apartment inkeley on the night of Feb. 4, and the mystery of where how she is remains as deep as ever.

Three days after the 19-year-old daughter of Randolph Hearst, or of the San Francisco miner, was abducted, the self-styled "Liberation Army" of a radical-left splinter group, said it was holding her an enemy of the people.

Two months later, in a tape recording, Miss Hearst said that had chosen to join her captors.

On June 7, almost eight months on another tape, she was defiant of her parents.

The brainwash-theory theory the pig Hearst has always used me," she said.

Since then, silence.

**Family Hope**

Today her parents, while being she is still alive, appear have given up hope that she return to them as a member their family, according to an assistant of the Hearsts.

But as for hauling her to do, for her or for us."

He has also told the acquaintances that he and his wife, Bernice, would do whatever they wanted them to do for her. "She might not want us help her."

It was last Feb. 13 that the first news to get a taste of it awaited them. A tape recording with their daughter's

voice on it was delivered to a radio station.

"Mom, Dad, I'm OK," she said in a frightened little-girl voice. "These people are not a bunch of nuts. They're perfectly willing to die for what they're doing. I just hope you'll do what they say."

The Hearsts believe they did their best to gain their daughter's release. On the demand of the SLA, they provided \$2 million worth of food for the poor, who rioted, looted and complained.

But on March 9, the voice on the tapes—which were left for discovery in various places—became that of a self-confident young woman urging her parents to comply with her captors' demands.

Just when it seemed her captors would turn her in order to achieve the distribution of \$4 million more in free food, a new tape said that Miss Hearst had joined her abductors.

"I have chosen to stay and fight," she said. Her family refused to believe it.

### Bank Robbery

Then she turned up in a \$10,000 bank robbery here where bank employees were carefully told who she was. Her indictment for this has provided the FBI with a legal reason for still trying to find her, since no state line was crossed in her kidnapping and therefore no federal statute was violated then.

The FBI said that nothing shows any prior relationship between Miss Hearst and William Wolfe, an SLA member with whom she said, in her last tape recording, that she had fallen in love.

In early May, it was discovered that the group had lived for some weeks in an apartment in San Francisco.



Patricia Hearst in her student days.

The walls of the apartment were covered with slogans. Debris contained evidence that Miss Hearst had been there. But it turned out that the SLA had gone to Los Angeles—where six of its members, including Mr. Wolfe, were killed in a gun battle.

On the afternoon of May 17, with live television cameras grinding away, the six died by gunfire and asphyxiation as their hideout was surrounded, shot up when they fired at the officers, and burned when the revolutionaries' own fire bombs ignited.

The Hearsts watched, not knowing whether their daughter was inside the hideout, not knowing for days whether hers was one of the charred bodies recovered there.

The dead were Donald Defreeze,

the black revolutionary who called himself Cinque, and five young whites from middle-class families: Camilla Hall, Nancy Ling Perry, Patricia Soltysek, Angela Atwood and Wolfe.

Miss Hearst and William Harris and his wife, Emily, missed the shootout because they had gone to buy clothing at a sporting goods store, became involved in a fracas with a clerk and were almost caught.

Although a number of federal and state felony charges have been placed against his daughter, Mr. Hearst has told the acquaintance that he is confident she would not spend time in jail if she surrendered. He also says that he has no assurance of that from prosecutors.

The last that was heard from

her was in a tape last June 7, left for a Los Angeles radio station. She reiterated her defiance of her parents and talked of her love for Mr. Wolfe, saying:

"I was ripped off by the pigs when they murdered Cujo," she said, using his SLA name. "Neither Cujo nor I had ever loved an individual the way we loved each other."

Last week, Mr. Hearst issued the following statement in advance of the kidnapping anniversary:

"This is a sad anniversary for us."

"The hardest thing Mrs. Hearst and I have to bear is not knowing whether Patty is alive and well. We believe she is alive and in this country, but since the last tape we have had no word of any kind."

"However, we do have hope—hope she is well and hope that she will eventually decide to come in voluntarily and stop being a fugitive."

### Trial Expected

"I don't believe she would be sentenced to a jail term, although she might have to face more than one trial, and the experience would undoubtedly be unpleasant."

"If she doesn't want to return to her past life, we can understand that."

"If she refuses to let us help in her defense, she has an adequate trust fund of her own which could be used."

"In any event, the only thing we want is that she be able to live her own life as a free woman and not go on indefinitely hunted by the police."

"It goes without saying we still love her and would, of course, do anything we could to help her."

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## Ford's Self-Defeating Plans

President Ford is mincing no words. "The economy is in a severe recession," begins his annual Economic Report to Congress, submitted Tuesday on the heels of his discouraging budget. Polyantha has lost her hold over public discourse; the sugar-coating industry is in steep decline, along with everything else.

Conceding an economic prospect even worse than its critics had feared, the administration is undermining its own claim to have the situation in hand. The issue for Congress to consider is how much of the projected damage can be attributed to the administration's program, and thus can be averted by legislative action.

Mr. Ford has correctly identified the three problems confronting the national economy: recession and unemployment, inflation and dependence on unreliable sources of energy. He goes on to press an economic energy program that offers no early relief from any one of the problems and in some ways makes them all worse.

In cutting imports of foreign oil by an inefficient and costly tariff mechanism, the President will only be rekindling the inflation that would otherwise have dropped away from the danger point. Against that renewed threat, he is forced into policies that can hardly bring early recovery from recession.

Thus all he has to offer is another year of unacceptably high unemployment, continuing double-digit inflation, with only the most modest alleviation of this country's vulnerability to foreign oil suppliers. About

the only luxury left to the society is the ideological abstraction of theoretical free-market forces which, somehow and in their own good time, will pull the nation through. This is a policy of economic despair and, as partisan Democrats are already observing, political bankruptcy for the Republican administration.

Using the President's own data about high-level unemployment and inflationary pressures, Congress needs to devise a less destructive way to discourage foreign oil imports. We believe that linking a higher tax on gasoline to quota limitations on the quantities of foreign oil to be imported represents a practical road to energy conservation with minimal dislocation of the total economy.

The Congress could also move swiftly to provide far greater stimulus toward recovery than the President has seen fit to propose. The best way to achieve this is through immediate and substantial cuts in withholding taxes, with accent on reductions in low-income and middle-income brackets, plus special allowances for those too poor to pay taxes.

Once these stimulative measures took hold, government tax revenues would be expected to increase and the size of the federal deficit decrease accordingly. Even this reorientation of priorities would not insure smooth passage through the coming year. But it would offer some degree of hope that the defeatist prospects of the President's economic report would not be allowed to materialize.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Aid for Cambodia

Mr. Ford's request for \$222 million in military aid for Cambodia makes it necessary to recall the basic American goal there. It is the limited and simple one of helping keep the Phnom Penh government afloat until the Khmer Rouge insurgents agree to sit down and negotiate some kind of settlement with it. President Lon Nol is no Nguyen Van Thieu. He is demonstrably as eager as the South Vietnamese leader is reluctant to find a negotiated way out of his country's predicament. Far from resisting the political compromises called for in an international accord he has signed, Lon Nol has long been on record as offering unconditional negotiations. His adversaries, however, have spurned his every offer. They do not want to share power, even temporarily, but have it all. They are trying now to cut off all supplies coming into Phnom Penh.

Now, given the destructiveness of the war in Cambodia, a powerful argument can be made that it is more urgent to "put the country out of its misery"—by cutting off aid to its government—than to help it remain afloat. The relative geopolitical unimportance of Cambodia to the United States reinforces this argument. There are even some American officials who would recommend or countenance the ending of aid to Cambodia—on grounds that militarily

Lon Nol's fall would give Vietnam's Communists no advantage they do not already enjoy, and politically it might make it easier for the administration to win continued support for Saigon. If Cambodia is to be "put out of its misery," however, this should result from a decision by Cambodians, not Americans. The government's forces are, after all, fighting, not surrendering. Corrupt as that government may be, it still is supported by many Cambodians. (They prefer, or accept, the misery they know to the alternative of a Khmer Rouge takeover.)

This is not to say that the administration has made a strong case for every penny of the extra \$222 million. Indeed, news reports from Phnom Penh indicate a range of judgments there about whether a shortfall would be a military or psychological disaster or whether it would just require more stringent rationing of artillery ammunition. In any event, while the figure is debatable and will surely be debated, the Congress should be considering what political message it wishes to send as well. That message should be, we believe, that the United States will support—in ways limited strictly to material aid, as distinct from active military participation—an embattled friendly government which is making a reasonable effort to resolve its conflict by peaceful means.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Ford's Economic Policy

The immediate problem for the United States and the world is still recession. But the greater danger beyond the recession is inflation, inflation exceeding even the intolerable rates of a year ago. This in turn portends even deeper and longer recessions with growing threats to political stability in all the countries affected. President Ford's rhetoric assures us that he is fully aware of these dangers. The whole emphasis of the tough campaign he intends to mount for congressional support will be on the dangers of increasing expenditure to the point where the United States budget becomes almost uncontrollable with massive deficits year after year. Yet by lending the weight of his great office to the announced change in priorities from inflation to recession, a change bitterly resisted by his own Treasury secretary, Mr. Ford has already cast the die for another vicious cycle of boom and bust.

—The Times (London).

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The chief danger, probably, that threatens the President's strategy is that the money

he is putting back into the economy through tax cuts and in other ways will begin to make its presence felt towards the end of this year, just when other inflationary pressures are gathering strength. . . . If American inflation, which is not high by some European standards, should exceed expectations by the end of the year, the upsurge of the economy which the President wants to promote in mid-1976 might itself have to be curbed before long. On the other hand, 18 months is a long time and Americans are ingenious people.

—The Guardian (London).

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By and large President Ford's general budget strategy must be welcome to his European partners. For whatever reservations one may have about the possible inflationary consequences, any move to get the American economy moving again is almost bound to be helpful to European exporters, and it is significant that even the French government has now joined those who believe that a higher priority must be given to the fight against recession.

—The Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

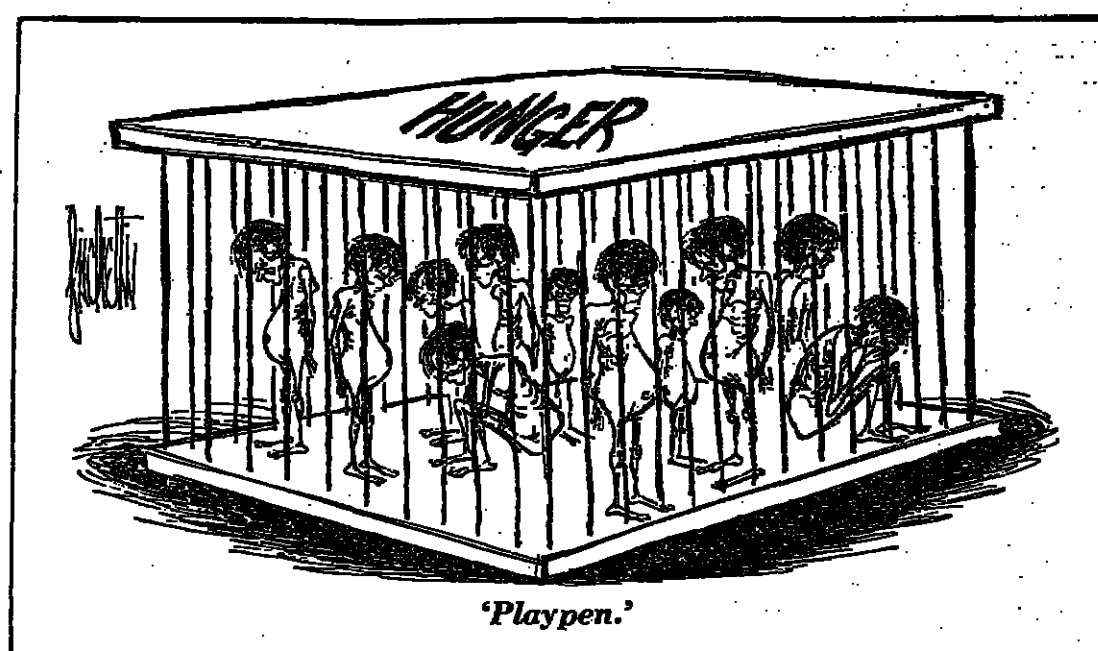
February 6, 1900

NEW YORK—A great isthmian waterway has long been looked upon as an enterprise of more far-reaching consequence and value than either the Suez Canal or the Trans-Siberian railway. To the United States, with no water communications connecting its two vast seaboard, the projected canal has become a commercial and naval necessity.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 6, 1925

MIAMI—Mr. Julius Fleischmann, known as the "yeast king," president of the Fleischmann Company and twice mayor of Cincinnati, dropped dead of heart failure here today while on the polo field. He was 53 years of age. He was several times over a millionaire, having entered the yeast manufacturing field at a very early age.



## Kremlin Fears a New Hitler

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The powerful image of a new Hitler arising from the present "crisis of capitalism" is being invoked by some Kremlin officials to warn their colleagues of the dangers to come. The U.S. politician, endowed by the Soviet press with some of Hitler's features is Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., whose chances of winning the 1976 presidential election are no longer belittled by Soviet commentators, who used to ridicule his ambitions.

"It can only be hoped," says one Soviet paper, that the U.S. electorate will vote against politicians like Jackson who are pushing the country toward "disaster"—but Moscow's hopes appear slender. The paper was commenting on the Soviet repudiation of the trade-and-embargo agreement, which provides one measure of Jackson's power, even if it is only power to cause mischief in the Kremlin.

The Hitler image was conjured up by politburo member Boris Ponomarev, generally reckoned to be a hardliner, in a speech addressed to the military. The forces now opposing fascism, he said, were immeasurably greater than Hitler's. On the other hand, he argued, a fascist seizure of power now, in the nuclear age, would be "even more dangerous for mankind" than in Hitler's time.

### Kissinger Role

Moscow's identification of Jackson with a policy of pressure on the Soviet Union, of "blackmail" and brinkmanship, contrasts with the Soviet view of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as a man of peace. Kissinger has put Moscow's fears to good use by extracting from it a number of concessions that might help to keep Jackson out of the White House. How did Kissinger manage to get what he described as "substantial concessions" on strategic arms in Vladivostok, after the Russians had refused to make them to Nixon at the previous summit?

Even "leaving Watergate aside," Kissinger has explained, Nixon was a lame-duck President, whereas Ford had announced that he was running for re-election in 1976. This may have influenced the Kremlin to make concessions in Vladivostok, Kissinger believes, "because it created a longer political stability"—that is, it held out the promise that Ford might keep Jackson out. Since Kissinger was saying this in Vladivostok to newsmen, it is reasonable to assume that this was also the basis of the argument he had put to the Russians, either explicitly or tacitly.

But any such deal, even a tacit one, began to come apart as Jackson increased the pressure and as the economic situation began to throw doubt on Ford's chances of re-election. The administration proved unable to protect the Kremlin against the Jackson forces on the trade-and-embargo issue, which strengthened the Moscow hardliners, who never liked Brezhnev's concessions to Ford. While most of the public debate centered on this issue, what looked like another tacit agreement to keep Jackson out of the White House also began to break down.

### Beating Jackson

The best way to beat Jackson on the arms issue would have been to show that the White House and the Kremlin could do more to cut down arms levels by mutual accommodation than Jackson could do by putting pressure on Moscow. The Vladivostok agreement specified a surprisingly high level of arms—2,400 missiles, of which 1,336 were to be MIRVed—which was to be retained until 1985—or was it?

The public outcry against this high ceiling, and against putting off further negotiations on arms cuts to "no later than 1980-81," produced surprisingly easily a significant amendment to the Vladivostok agreement. The talks on arms cuts are now to begin immediately after the Vladivostok agreement is put into final form at the Soviet-U.S. summit due next summer. Moreover, Kissinger has taken to stressing that once this agreement is signed, it should be easy to bring the ceiling down quite rapidly and significantly.

He explains that it is not "decisively different whether the level is 2,400 or 2,500 or for that matter 2,000." Once the Vladivostok agreement is in force, he now argues, it would be difficult to prove "that a few hundred extra missiles make so much difference"—and, of course, he is right. But why had he not said that straightaway? Why

did he create the impression after Vladivostok that the reductions would not come for another ten years? Why did he not try at Vladivostok, as he now admits, "to see whether a hundred less would have worked?"

The facts now available suggest that the high arms ceilings agreed in Vladivostok were not designed to last until 1985, contrary to the impression created by the official announcement. Both sides knew then, as Kissinger argues publicly only now, that negotiations for significant arms cuts could begin immediately after this year's summit, not in about 1980, as implied in the Vladivostok communiqué.

### Summitry

An announcement at this summer's pre-election year summit that the negotiations for arms cuts had been advanced by five years would have created the impression of rapid progress which would have given the lie to Jackson's complaints. And during next year's summit, just in time for the presidential election, the arms cuts which Kissinger now regards as quite feasible would have been announced with the kind of fanfare that the world has come to expect from the Kissinger spectacle.

Ford could then have been presented as the man who can get the Russians to reduce their missile arsenal, while Jackson would have been maneuvered into an election platform attacking the agreement, which would have

been only one degree worse than criticizing motherhood. Considering the ways of politicians and diplomats, any such understanding would not have been improper or immoral—only that it is wrong in politics which fails.

If there was such an understanding, tacit or otherwise, it failed because Jackson and senators opposed to high arms expenditures, such as Edward Kennedy, joined forces to press for a revision of the Vladivostok agreement. Jackson is now arranging his own "spectacular" in the form of Senate hearings designed to press for further arms cuts. If these are brought about before the next election, as they are almost certain to be, Jackson will claim credit—and the votes. He will have turned the tables on Kissinger.

The Kremlin will go on regarding Jackson as a menace, because the Jackson arms cuts would seek far greater concessions from the Soviet Union than Kissinger believes possible. The other Jackson policies, on such things as trade and emigration, will cause the Kremlin to respond with an increasingly hard line on the whole range of U.S.-Soviet issues, so that his prophecies will prove self-fulfilling.

What began as an attempt at Kremlin-White House collaboration to stop Jackson may in the end propel him to within a measurable distance of the White House—especially if the economic outlook remains as bleak as it is now.

## A View From the Village

By James Reston

UDGARTOWN, Mass.—One of the remarkable things about all the present problems of the United States is the patience of its people. They are obviously troubled but, at least in this village, steady. After Vietnam, Watergate and all the other avoidable disasters of the last 10 or 15 years, it would not have been surprising if the present economic crisis had produced an alarming torrent of public protest, but it hasn't happened—at least not yet. President Ford has bombarded the country with pessimistic facts. He estimates that this year's federal budget deficit will be about \$34.7 billion, a peacetime record. He submits a budget of \$38.4 billion for next year, with a \$18.4-billion deficit, and estimates that 8 per cent of the nation's labor force will be unemployed for at least the next two years.

The reaction in this part of the country is surprisingly calm. Massachusetts already has almost 10 per cent of its people out of work and on this island the unemployment rate is even worse, but life goes on about as before. In Boston, the people will go into the streets over racial tension in the schools, but though the Boston Globe proclaims in boxcar type across its front page that "Economic Outlook Darkens Since Depression," there is very little outcry from the people in this vicinity.

It is not that they are indifferent to the problems of high prices and unemployment. In a village like this, they know precisely what is happening to the prices of food and fuel, and more important, they know who among their neighbors is out of work. These are not statistics but human problems in a small town, and the people grumble, but accept them like the weather, as something they cannot change.

This is not because they are convinced that Ford has the answer to their questions. They see him almost every night on television. In his first few months in the White House, he has made more speeches, held more news conferences and visited with more political leaders in more parts of the country than any other chief executive since Franklin Roosevelt, but while they clearly like him personally and wish him well, they are not convinced by his arguments.

His energy and economic programs are too complicated for general understanding. He is now defending and insisting on his tax rebates and budget deficits with much energy and zeal as he proposed more taxes and more austerity only a few months ago. People here keep asking awkward questions: How could this conservative President ask us to save, sacrifice and clean up our plates just the other day, and

now suggest that we spend our way out of the recession, restrict social security benefits and food stamps, and still send half a billion dollars to Vietnam and Cambodia when we have a \$33-billion deficit?

The people here get all the arguments in their own way, and yet they are not angry or ugly about it. The Democrats and the Congress have no answer either, they say.

Folks here are skeptical and vaguely cynical, but not pessimistic and not really surprised by our present troubles. They blame all politicians but also they often blame themselves.

"We've been kidding ourselves," they say over and over, "and now we're in trouble, but it will get better after a while."

In every crisis in America, it's reassuring to get out into the country. The people are more understanding than the politicians. They don't expect the President to be consistent or have all the answers so they wait and watch.

Later, if the prices and the unemployment go up, it may be different, but for now, the mood outside Washington is more tolerant and hopeful than in the capital.

## Letters

### Damaging the CIA

Franklin Lindsay (CET, Jan. 31) gave a well-needed, overdue counter-opinion to the current cleanup going on at the CIA & its Watergate hysteria. It is very naive to think that a country as large and complex as the United States can be governed and protected without a CIA or its equivalent. However, as Mr. Lindsay pointed out in his gardening metaphor, some of the CIA's powers may, indeed, be long overdue for a seasonal pruning; not a foolhardy shear job, Moderation, please. GWENDOLYN PHILLIPS, Cambridge, England.

### Global Firms

The article "Planet Earth, a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary" (IFT, Jan. 28) makes most interesting reading since it reveals accurately the basis which the writers used to judge multinational firms. The opening paragraph states this in the terms of "capitalism" (the rights of man) as dominant whereas they desire "statism" (the right of the state to be supreme). The writers are certainly entitled to their opinions but I object to trying to influence people by insinuation and misinterpretation. The writers, Richard Barney and Ronald Muller, point out the failure of free enterprise (capitalism) to better conditions in developing countries. It isn't the failure of capitalism as much as the system they advocate: a mixed economy or benevolent fascism.

It is impossible to mix oil and water and so it is with capitalism and statism. The statement "Their [multinationals] financial profit-maximizing strategies conflict with development needs" would tell us that a no-profit motive is best. Best for whom? The only way that business can expand, employment increase, plants be modernized to increase efficiency and to reduce prices

is to realize a profit. If they cannot realize a profit through government intervention in the general marketplace, where will the necessary funds to accomplish this come from? If from the government, it comes either from taxation or from the printing press. We see the results of these practices today throughout the world.

The statement "More importantly the technology is labor-saving" conveys the impression that the use of human labor is more efficient and desirable than the use of a machine. This is a misstatement of fact. . . . The writers also confuse unemployment with mechanization. HARRY R. SHAWK, Zurich.

### May Day

In response to The Washington Post editorial, "Verdict on U.S. Protesters" (IFT, Jan. 23), it should be understood that law enforcement officials blatantly ignored the political nature of anti-war demonstrations. At these affairs, young people were often arrested on charges of vagrancy, disturbing the peace, loitering and inciting to riot. Instead of being recognized as political prisoners the charges indicated that they were mindless vagrants and rabble-rousers. Yet most of these young people were conscientious and idealistic. They were confined and ridiculed in their appearance and beliefs. They were brave enough to state and show the rest of America and the world that U.S. policy in Indochina was morally, politically and economically destructive. It was the young that pressured the government to end the madness. They were the heroes. They saved lives.

The size of the compensation awarded to the May Day demonstrators is small considering the abuse that follows illegal arrests, seizures and confinement. Sure, it's unfortunate that the people of the District of Columbia will have to foot the bill. Can the costs be passed on to those in government who approved and organized the arrests? The American people have given enough "blood, sweat, and tears" for the crimes committed during Nixon's reprehensible administration. JEFFREY MORGEN, Font-de-la-Maye, France.

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# Whites Back Colored Vote In S. Africa

Seat in Parliament Supported in Poll

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 5 (AP).—More than half of South Africa's 4 million whites believe that the nation's mixed-race population, the coloreds, should be represented in Parliament, according to results of a nationwide poll published today.

The poll, conducted by Market Research Africa on behalf of the newspaper the Johannesburg Star, said that 57 per cent of the nation's whites believe that coloreds should be allowed to represent their own people in Parliament.

South Africa's 2.3 million coloreds currently have no seat in the country's all-white Parliament.

Coloreds were disenfranchised after the National party gained power in 1948 because their votes in Cape Town constituencies went to the opposition United party. Blacks have never had the vote.

Only 24 per cent of the whites polled were opposed to the idea, according to the survey.

Province Opposed

Of South Africa's four provinces only the Orange Free State was opposed to the idea, the newspaper reported.

A total of 1,000 whites were interviewed at home in cities, towns and villages across the country, the newspaper said.

At the same time, the minister of community development has granted permission for the first time in 10 years to Indians and coloreds to attend a separate performance at the Johannesburg Civic Theater Feb. 13.

The decision does not apply to Africans.

During the last 10 years, the government had repeatedly turned down requests to open the theater to nonwhites.

The announcement follows the recent decision in Cape Town to open the Nico Malan Opera House to coloreds.

Train Racism Related

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Black passengers traveling on South Africa's luxury express trains—the Blue Train and the Drakensberg—may now use dining cars and bars along with whites, a railroad spokesman said Monday.

In the past, black passengers on the two expresses were served in their compartments. However, the regulations will still apply on all other South African trains.

The spokesman said the decision put the luxury trains in the same position as some expensive South African hotels, which are now allowed to serve black and white customers together.

## San Francisco School Board Drops Sports to Save Money

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 (AP).—The board of education has voted to halt immediately athletic programs in San Francisco public schools in hope of saving \$200,000.

The action, approved in a 6-1 vote last night, is one of several anticipated actions aimed at cutting spending by \$4 million, the amount by which current spending exceeds revenues.

The action means that baseball, track and swimming seasons will not begin, directly affecting an estimated 12,500 youngsters. A commitment of \$25,000 from the mayor's youth fund apparently prevented a midseason halt in basketball play.

The action affects boys' and girls' competitive sports from elementary through high school. It does not affect basic physical education required by state law.

More than 400 pupils, coaches and parents crowded into the meeting to protest the decision.

"Physical education is an integral part of the school and must not be considered like English, math, science," the coaches' association president, Ery Delman, told the board. He said 12,500 pupils would be affected.

Several San Francisco supervisors have said they would ask Mayor Joseph Alioto for emergency funds to keep athletic programs going.

Leroy Cannon, the board's legal adviser, said the school district could not afford to keep the

Job Curb Asked For Illegal Aliens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP).—In a move to end the employment of illegal aliens in the United States, the administration has proposed that all job applicants be required to prove they are U.S. citizens or legal resident aliens.

The proposal was made yesterday by Acting Attorney General Laurence Silberman, who told the House Subcommittee on Immigration that it was the best way to assure that illegal aliens do not take jobs that could go to U.S. citizens or legal-resident aliens.

Mr. Silberman testified concerning a bill proposed by House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., that would prohibit employers from hiring someone known to be an illegal alien.

French Blast Kills 3

NEMOURS, France, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Three workers were killed today in an explosion at a dynamite factory near this town.



FUNERAL IN CAIRO—Thousands of mourners carry painting of Om Kalthoum, the Arab world's singing idol who died Monday, at funeral in Cairo yesterday.

### Some Called 'Immature'

## Women, Alcohol Distracting Mideast Student Pilots in U.S.

By Nicholas C. Chriss

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 5.—An Iranian student pilot arrived recently at Lackland Air Force Base near here, placed his coat on his bed, left for a few moments and returned to find \$130 missing.

"It happens quite often to our people in this country," a Middle East liaison officer here said.

A Saudi Arabian student at the Defense Language Institute at Lackland told a friend that he was shocked to walk into his classroom the first day and find a female instructor.

"I kept looking at her legs," the student said. "I looked at her knees. I couldn't concentrate. I wanted to walk out."

Thousands of foreign students, most of them from Iran, a non-Arab state, and Saudi Arabia, train at the military bases nearby, including pilot schools at Randolph Air Force Base and the language institute at Lackland.

## Eli M. Black, 53, U.S. Businessman, Plunges to Death

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Eli M. Black, 53, chairman of the billion-dollar United Brands Co., which has vast interests in bananas, meat-packing and other enterprises, plunged to his death Monday morning from the 44th floor of the Pan Am building here.

A sealed plate-glass window had been smashed open. Detective John Duffy said it appeared to have been broken with Mr. Black's heavy attaché case. "It will be classified a suicide," Detective Duffy said.

Both the police and company spokesmen said no notes had been found. Mr. Black, who had built up a company producing milk-bottle caps until it took over the nation's fourth largest meat packer and then the United Fruit Co., was described by associates as having been "under great strain because of business pressures."

The company had incurred heavy losses after a hurricane hit Central American banana plantations in September, had undergone new burdens relating to export taxes on bananas imposed by Central American republics and had sustained losses in its John Morrell & Co. meat-packing division as a result of the increased costs of feeding cattle.

Some U.S. officers say that the Middle East students often are immature, and that because of their countries' nonindustrial background they are years behind in mechanical ability.

Col. James Scarff Jr. of the Randolph AFB Training School said, "We don't expect foreign students to achieve quite the same status our students do. They need more attention, but what the hell, I'd hate to do it in Arabic."

At the Defense Language Institute, there are about 1,500 foreign students taking specialized English courses aimed at specific fields such as aerospace medicine and sophisticated weaponry. More than half of them are from Iran and Saudi Arabia.

There are currently 187 Iranian pilots in training in the United States, and 427 in nonflying courses such as aircraft maintenance. There are 31 pilots and 66 ground personnel from Kuwait and eight pilots and 74 in ground maintenance from Saudi Arabia.

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### Significant Changes Take Place

## Kadar TV Satire Symbolizes Easing of Rule in Hungary

By Dusko Doder

BUDAPEST, Feb. 5 (WP).—By local standards it was a sensational event. Just after one-half of Hungary's population had settled down in front of their television screens to watch the New Year's Eve show, a comedian started imitating the man whose voice, manner and style are known to virtually all Hungarians over age 7—Janos Kadar, the Communist party leader.

The unnamed comedian routine was so unexpected that an ominous silence fell over the television studio audience. Suddenly, a microphone in the back of the auditorium picked up the voice of an old lady filled with apprehension as she uttered, "Jesus Christ."

The comedian, appearing totally unruffled, stepped out of the role and, looking in the direction of the old lady, said: "No, no. You've got the right floor but the wrong department."

This broke the ice and the audience roared with laughter as the comedian, Gera Hoff, continued gently to satirize Hungary's leader by using Mr. Kadar's penchant for chess to mock his political pragmatism: "You've got to sacrifice a couple of pawns to get the queen."

The show was of course a great hit and it was rebroadcast last Wednesday. That Mr. Hoff could satirize the leader—even with a good deal of subtlety—over the state-operated television network is an unprecedented event in Eastern Europe. Obviously, it was staged with the approval of highest party authorities.

Normally, party chiefs are treated as deities in party-controlled media. Even in Yugoslavia, with its more relaxed cultural climate, no one would ever dream of satirizing President Tito on television. And Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys the grandeur and glamour of an emperor in his country's media.

In Hungary, however, significant changes have been taking place—changes in style if not in substance. A few days after the television show, the Budapest newspaper Eseti Hirnapok broke another unwritten rule of the Communist press when it carried a front-page cartoon of Mr. Kadar.

The caption read to the effect: "I shall give a kick out of it [the TV show]."

In a definite way, the 62-year-old Kadar has managed to enhance his reputation and win a degree of public affection by pursuing policies aimed at domestic independence.

The passage of time has blurred the stigma once attached to his role in 1956, when Soviet tanks crushed the Hungarian rebellion and installed him as first secretary of the Communist party.

Over the last decade, Mr. Kadar has quietly and gradually relaxed cultural policies, phased out the rigidly ideological approach to the economy and cautiously switched over to market-oriented policies. As a result, Hungary's standard of living has been rising.

Indeed, most Hungarians seem comfortable with Mr. Kadar and the unexpected TV spoof was interpreted by them as a sign that Mr. Kadar is comfortably secure in his preeminent power position. With a party congress coming up next month, the people had worried about possible personnel changes and the hint that Mr. Kadar is going to continue in his present post is regarded as a positive development.

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Hungary's cultural climate, though relaxed in comparison to some other Soviet-bloc countries, is carefully supervised by the regime and authorities are ready to use force against offenders.

Artists and writers are not supposed to criticize the Soviet Union, challenge Hungary's Socialist system or produce works of what authorities regard as pornographic character.

"These are the holy cows you cannot touch," said a Hungarian artist. "The rest is OK."

By and large, the intellectual community is said to have accepted these rules of the game. When problems occur, however, authorities are ready to move against offenders as they did in the case of a group of leftist intellectuals last fall.

Writer Gyorgy Konrad and sociologist Ivan Szelenyi were arrested and held for five days on charges of having engaged in "subversive activities." Their crime was to produce a critique of the regime's cultural policies and their corruptive influence on writers and artists. A relatively unknown poet also was arrested for having read the offending manuscript.

According to a Western diplomat, there was little support for the three men in the intellectual community.

Gentle, Reasonable

"The consensus was that Konrad and Szelenyi have strayed from the rules of the game. And most intellectuals have a vested interest in preserving these unwritten rules because they fear any changes could only be for the worse," the diplomat added.

But even in this incident, according to well-informed Hungarians, the authorities went out of their way to be "gentle and reasonable, to compromise and conciliate." The three men were told that their type of manuscript would not be tolerated in Hungary, but that if they wanted to continue activities along the same lines they would be given passports to go to the West.

At the same time, they were urged to remain in Hungary and told that the regime would make sure that opportunities here remained open for them. Both Mr. Konrad and Mr. Szelenyi apparently have decided to accept the regime's offer. It was announced recently that Mr. Konrad has signed a contract for a new novel with a Hungarian publisher.

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BRAVE GESTURE—A member of the Menominee Warrior Society raises clenched fist as he is led to court by Sheriff's deputy at Shawano, Wis., for arraignment.

## 33 Menominees Are Charged After Leaving Former Novitiate

SHAWANO, Wis., Feb. 5 (AP).—Charges that could bring prison terms of more than 90 years were filed yesterday against five of the Indian militants who surrendered Monday night after a 34-day siege at a religious estate here.

Twenty-eight others were charged with criminal trespass and disorderly conduct when they appeared for arraignment yesterday. Nine persons under 18 were to be handed over to juvenile authorities.

All of the 33 adults pleaded not guilty.

The Indians, members of the Menominee Warrior Society, seized the former Alexian Brothers Novitiate in nearby Gresham Jan. 1.

Under a pact with the Chicago-based order, the former Roman Catholic estate is to be dedicated to the 2,800-member Menominee tribe as a health and school facility.

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BALLET

# Panovs Make Triumphant U.S. Debut

By Clive Barnes

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 (NYT)—So at last it happened. Galina and Valery Panov, the Israeli emigrés from the Soviet Union, finally, after all manner of alarm and excursions, to say nothing of injuries, made their American debut last night in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia auditorium, called the Spectrum, is an admirable place for sports, political conventions and gladiatorial contests, but as a setting and ambience for the two great dancers, it left about as much to be desired as Shea Stadium would for a chess championship.

The bare, square stage, covered with what looks like slippery linoleum and backed by a necessarily amplified Baltimore Symphony Orchestra and the conductor, Robert Zeller, both rather too visible, was hardly conducive to artistry.

Yet, particularly in their final pas de deux from "Harlequinade," pure genius triumphed over all circumstances. Here, Panov, as nimble as quicksilver, leaping through the air with happy grotesqueries, enchanted the vast, virtually capacity audience. But especially in the coda, this was almost the old Panov who had captivated me seven years ago in Leningrad.

Mrs. Panov, innocent, perfect and as dazzling as a ballerina in full cry, made him the ideal

partner, and together they moved this huge audience of more than 10,000 to a fantastic ovation, full of flowers, floating balloons and blown kisses.

The program had started somewhat tentatively with the "Nutcracker" pas de deux, a flimsy piece of sugar icing hardly suitable for the hot lights of the arena. Both dancers seemed desperately nervous.

The choreography by Vasily Vamonon, adapted by Panov himself, was unfamiliar and undistinguished. Mrs. Panov instantly revealed both her imperious Leningrad schooling with her finely sculpted arms and delicate breathing, but both dancers also betrayed their nerves with a couple of missed reliefs from her indifferent prouette à la second from him and a badly muffed lift from both.

Things brightened up considerably with excerpts from "The Lady and the Fool," a ballet created for Panov to Shostakovich music by Konstantin Boyarsky when Panov was a member of the Maly Theater Ballet. The choreographic conception—a Russian won over to tenderness by a ladylike young girl—proved crude, but the dancers' intensity carried all before it.

Panov is a magnificent character dancer with an impetuosity and drive that effortlessly places him in the first rank; this was evident even in this harmless piece of Soviet kitsch. Mrs. Panov,

all affronted but melting innocence, equally floated obviously over the banality of the dusk.

It was also Boyarsky who was responsible for the Kirov ballet's revival in 1961 of Fokine's "Petrushka," in which Panov had his first great Leningrad success. It is a role that has since always been closely associated with him, not least as a symbol during his days of exile when the Soviet authorities forbade him to perform following his request to emigrate to Israel.

Here, Panov gave the cell scene, a tricky thing to do without a cell setting, which, however, he managed to suggest with the illusionist confidence of a Marcel Marceau.

The choreography itself, largely based on Leonid Leoniev's 1920 Soviet production of the Fokine, differs in places from the original, stressing more the heroic nature of Petrushka rather than his puppet despair. His virtuosity here—not found in the Fokine choreography—was impressive, but even more impressive was his sense and conception of the Russian soul and spirit.

These were not the best circumstances in which to greet the Panovs, but the greeting has at last been accomplished. Soon they are to dance in San Francisco and in the spring they are to appear in London with London's Festival Ballet in "Petrushka," "Giselle," and Rudolf Nureyev's staging of "The Sleeping Beauty."

Valery and Galina Panov dancing in Philadelphia Tuesday night.



Film Prompts Question

## Fact or Fiction—Fire Threat In High-Rise Buildings

By Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK (NYT)—Irwin Allen, the producer of "The Towering Inferno," the film in which a 138-story skyscraper burns as if it had been drenched with lighter fluid, says that he spent two-and-a-half years researching the subject of fires in high-rise buildings.

But fire experts say that the film, which has set some city dwellers worrying about whether the high-rise buildings in which they spend their days are actually safe, is riddled with technical errors. Battalion Chief Jack Cavallero of the San Francisco Fire Department, who served as technical adviser to the film, admits that the holocaust in "The Towering Inferno" was "a way to sell a message to the people, a way to get a point across. But it wasn't very plausible, no."

And John O'Hagan, New York fire commissioner, calls the fire in the film "highly implausible, particularly in terms of the way it spread."

Yet both experts state that the problem of fires in high-rise buildings is the most frustrating one they face, and each took pains to separate themselves from the position taken by spokesmen for the real-estate industry, which reacted to the film with horror and has let loose a barrage of statements that high-rise buildings are almost danger-free.

In Perspective

"We could have another fire as serious or more serious than the fire at 1 New York Plaza," Mr. O'Hagan said, referring to the 1970 fire that caused two deaths and the most extensive damage in any high-rise fire ever in the United States. "But to put it in perspective, we do not have the sort of design deficiencies in our buildings that could permit loss of life in the hundreds, as in 'The Towering Inferno' fire."

"The 'Towering Inferno' is a fairly wiring legend concerning cleaning materials to start the fire—like a somewhat implausible since electrical switching equipment is not likely to be placed in a janitor's closet. As the fire spread, Paul Newman—who, as the architect, was a cross between Howard Roark and James Bond—accomplished a heroic rescue as a gas line burst in the fire stairs."

Gas lines, however, are never placed in fire stairs, and it is not likely that they could burst through the walls of an emergency stairwell.

The fire in "The Towering Inferno" also spread into the central core of the building, the masonry-enclosed area in which

all mechanical equipment and services, such as elevators, are concentrated, and this, too, stretches the limits of credibility for most experts. Also, the means by which the fire was finally extinguished, the dynamiting of roof tanks containing a million gallons of water, is untenable because the weight of so much water would have been more than the building could support. Most rooftop water tanks contain no more than 25,000 gallons.

Serious Dangers

Nonetheless, fire experts agree that recent high-rise office construction does pose serious dangers that were not present in earlier skyscrapers. Before World War II, construction was largely of heavy masonry, and floors were divided into small offices. But postwar skyscrapers have generally been built in the International Style of steel and glass, with open floor, service cores, sealed windows and an immediate space between the ceiling and the floor above, called the plenum, for the air-ventilation system.

The existence of the core, which can act like a chimney, the plenum and the large amounts of open space can contribute to the spread of smoke and fire. As a result, New York City's new fire code for office towers requires that floors lacking sprinkler systems be divided into units no larger than 7,500 square feet unless buildings possess special fire-detection devices.

Fire officials hope that building owners will install sprinkler systems, which Mr. O'Hagan considers the most effective means of fire fighting in high-rise buildings. They have rarely been known to fail (although the sprinkler system did fail in "The Towering Inferno," another of the film's implausibilities, experts say), but have not been widely used in office buildings, largely for cost reasons. The average about \$1 per square foot of office space, which could put the cost of a sprinkler system at more than \$1 million for many new structures.

In spite of the potential dangers of high-rise fires, statistics do in fact show that they remain at least relatively rare. As a result, fire-insurance premiums for new high-rise buildings in New York remain relatively low. However, fire departments admit to having no solution to one of the most obvious, and basic, problems in fighting fires in high-rise buildings: the inability of their equipment to reach higher than 10 stories.

## Origin of Picture Of Washington Is Questioned

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—A controversy has arisen over the authenticity of a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington which has hung in the White House for more than 175 years.

"The painting is not by Gilbert Stuart," says Marvin Sadik, director of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. "The painting is by Gilbert Stuart," replies Clement Conger, curator of the White House.

Mr. Sadik told Milton Esterow, editor of the magazine Art News, that he thought Stuart's pupil, William Winstanley, "was the culprit who manufactured the White House version, which hangs in the East Room."

The dispute about the picture is the subject of an article by Mr. Esterow in a forthcoming issue of the magazine, "Is the George Washington Portrait in the White House a Fake?"

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By Naomi Barry

LONDON (NYT)—New England Ice Cream is the new success story of old London Town. West European capital to be assaulted by the American-style cold front will be Paris.

Chicago-born advertising executive William Blackburn moved to England 12 years ago, representing Marvin Wassey & Co. Four years ago he set up his own agency, Blackburn Dalley Ltd. Since much of his career had been spent developing products for his clients, he decided to try one on his own.

The product he missed most in London was American ice cream. As a child, Bill's chore was to crank the freezer for the peppermint ice cream Mrs. Blackburn served at her parties. That youthful association put green peppermint among the six flavors currently presented by the New England Ice Cream Company Ltd.

In 1973 Blackburn, with a South African and two English friends, pooled a sum under £20,000, established a company and started with the market research. First fact: the annual British per capita consumption of ice cream is only an eighth of that of the consumption in the United States.

"No intense pleasure goes with ice cream eating as in our American culture," said Blackburn in the living room of his pretty Regency house. "Once you've tasted it, you don't have to reason why."

Laboratory tests showed the average British ice cream to be made with vegetable fats, which leave an oily aftertaste. Air gave it volume and the injection of a chemical helped it maintain its shape. At room temperature it does not melt but sogs into a sponge-like mass.

Recently Blackburn was quoted in the Financial Times expressing his opinion that most British ice creams would not be allowed on the market in the U.S.

A dairy in Devonshire was given a New England recipe for vanilla ice cream and told to follow it using the finest local cream and butter. Justin de Blum, a London caterer, was asked to stock it for a trial run. Those who

said the British would never eat ice cream in winter were obliged to eat their words.

There are now 80 retail outlets in London, in neighborhood shops and delicatessens, plus such fancy food stores as Harrod's, Jackson's Piccadilly and Fortnum & Mason. Two restaurants, Lettich and Carriers, have adopted New England with enthusiasm.

The flavors are natural and generously dosed. The range includes vanilla, Dutch chocolate, coffee, green peppermint, wild blueberry and Vermont maple pecan. The chocolate comes from Holland. The blueberries, the pecans and the maple syrup are imported from the United States. Colombia supplies the robust coffee beans which are roasted and ground just prior to the fabrication of the coffee-ice cream.

In spite of the company's intentions to add a fudge ripple, the presentation shows the approach of sophisticated American advertising techniques. The cardboard tub package includes the design of a winter scene with a child and a cow.

The company's refrigerated delivery truck has star-spangled sides of red, white and blue. Looks like a harbinger of the American bicentennial. New England Ice Cream sells for 70 pence a British pint (depending upon the store).

Although the French know how to make good ice cream, it is far more expensive and the approach is formal. After Paris, Blackburn intends to approach Copenhagen and certain cities of Germany. He considers New England Ice Creams as a product for the class market, not the mass market, he is already busy, developing a new type of pet food.

## Study Says U.S. Baby Food Has Non-Nutritious Additives

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A study on infant feeding practices, released here yesterday, has accused the baby-food industry of adding unnecessary, non-nutritious ingredients to its products, without regard to their effects on health.

The report was issued by a 12-member committee of nutritionists, physicians and laymen. It accused manufacturers of adding sugar, salt, spices, sodium nitrite (a substance linked to cancer in animals) and large amounts of water to enhance flavor and appearance and, thereby, increase sales. Exposure to sugar at such an early age, the study said, might lead to a preference for "junk food" and a diet which might cause obesity.

At the same time, 68 members of Congress and two public interest groups—the Center for Science in the Public Interest and Label, Inc., a body concerned with improved labeling—petitioned the Food and Drug Administration to require that percentages of all ingredients appear on baby food.

### Consumer Deceived

"Sugar and modified starches add empty calories—no protein, vitamins or minerals—and modified starches disguise the high water content of many products, deceiving the consumer," Patricia

Hausman, who directed the study, said. "Despite our repeated requests, Gerber, Heinz and Beech-Nut have refused to disclose how much sugar and starch are added to each of their products," she said. "Parents certainly have a right to know the composition of the foods they feed their children."

A spokesman for Gerber denounced the study and said his company was unilaterally opposed to the idea of labeling ingredients by proportion.

"The formulation of products in a highly competitive business is privileged information and I think this is as true in the food industry as in any other industry," he said.

He denied that his firm was motivated by commercial rather than nutritional interests. "We have been in the baby business since 1828," he said. "We have always been guided by the opinion of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Academy of Science, the Committee on Food and Nutrition, plus extensive research in our own laboratories."

The director of the study said parents who were worried about processed baby foods could make their own. "Just throw some meat or steamed vegetables or fruit in a food grinder or a blender. It's cheaper and you can be sure that it's wholesome."

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BUSINESS

# Mannesmann Fights Arab Intrusion

By James Furlong  
DUSSELDORF, Feb. 5 (AP)—Mannesmann, a major German steel producer, has so far secured a reported 10 percent stake in the company today to protect its independence by proposing to shareholder voting rights.

The company's supervisory board called an extraordinary meeting for March to seek ratification of a measure to prevent any shareholder from acquiring more than 10 percent of the total vote.

Mannesmann sees itself as a major enterprise of the future, and to take this autonomous measure in order to secure its future independence, the board said.

Shares actively traded this morning, the stock of Mannesmann rose 1 1/2 percent to 137 1/2 marks today at 213 deutsche marks, up from 199 at the end of 1974 and 137 at the end of 1973.

The extent of current Mideast activity in Mannesmann is not clear, but the newspaper said this morning that stock market rumors place it at 10 percent. This would "represent a considerable concentration of power in the company, which traditionally has had widespread ownership."

A Mannesmann spokesman said a 1973 survey showed the largest single holding was 4 percent.

Mannesmann, which had sales of 1.9 billion deutsche marks, reportedly is attractive to producing nations because of machine-building and shipbuilding.

Previous Defensive Actions

Though not the first West German company to attempt to defend itself against falling under

Mideast influence, Mannesmann is the first to try a limitation of voting rights.

In the previous defensive actions last month, the Deutsche Bank agreed to buy a 29-percent block of Daimler-Benz and Commerzbank and an estimated 6 to 7 percent in Gutehoffnungshütte to prevent foreign purchases.

Nevertheless, the possibility of shrinking voting rights has come up many times in the current public debate about how to keep control of key industries at home. Such a step, it has been pointed out, would allow management to enjoy the benefits of Mideast investment without losing its freedom of action.

The Mannesmann action comes against a background of intensive talks between the Economics Ministry and business leaders on how to develop a voluntary or legal system to prevent foreign interests from taking undue large shares in German industry. Banking and business leaders already have agreed to inform the government when they hear

of intended major foreign share purchases.

Concern about foreign ownership mounted last November, when Kuwait bought a 14.5-percent share of Daimler-Benz in a deal that remained secret until after it was completed. Earlier, Iran had bought a 25.04-percent share of Fried. Krupp AG, without arousing any alarm.

The Mannesmann supervisory board also proposed a capital increase of 112.8 million DM to 902.2 million DM through a rights issue in the ratio of 7-to-1. The new shares would be offered at a price of 165 DM, well below the current market price.

The capital increase, which the Mannesmann spokesman said has no direct connection with the proposed voting rights limitation, also will come up at the meeting.

Iran Comments on BMW  
HAMBURG, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Iranian Foreign Minister Amir Hoveyda denied reports that the Shah is interested in buying a share in the BMW auto company.

"BMW exports cars to Iran, but as far as I know, the question of buying a part of BMW has not been discussed," Mr. Hoveyda said in an interview with the weekly magazine Stern.

The Shah's brother-in-law, Prince Gholam Reza, visited the automobile factory in Munich recently.

"If a representative of Iran visits a factory, it does not mean right away that we want to buy it—no, no," Mr. Hoveyda said, with what the magazine described as a hearty laugh.

## U.S. Studying Investment of Iran in Airline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—The Ford administration is closely studying a proposed Iranian investment in Pan American World Airways to determine the national security implications, Treasury Secretary William Simon told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress today.

Mr. Simon did not say when a recommendation on the Iranian proposals to invest in the airline would be made, but said he attended a meeting on the subject this morning.

"The decision hinges on Defense Department regulations, because Pan American has defense contracts," Mr. Simon said. "We are looking very closely at national security implications."

Iran has discussed a proposal in which it would invest in financially ailing Pan Am and some of its subsidiaries and possibly obtain one seat on the board of directors.

Any investment of this size would probably require approval by the Independent Civil Aeronautics Board.

Questioned by committee members about foreign investment, Mr. Simon said he generally encourages an open policy for such investments.

"We want to encourage as much foreign investment in this country as we can," he said. "We hope they (foreign countries) continue to look on U.S. securities very favorably."

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who has just returned from the Mideast, said oil-producing countries there with large dollar surpluses want to invest in the United States but need investment guidelines from the government.

Mr. Simon said he saw little danger of foreign investors trying to take over major U.S. companies.

## Siemens' Net Rises 18.6%

MUNICH, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Siemens' consolidated profit rose 18.6 percent during the first three months of 1975, the company reported today, to 121 million marks.

The electrical equipment firm's sales in the same period rose 13.6 percent to 4.3 billion DM.

Siemens' earnings were ahead 13 percent at 52 million DM, and its sales rose 13 percent to 4.3 billion DM.

The company's profit was evenly split between domestic and foreign sales. The total profit at the end of December was 165 million DM and equaled about 10 months' production.

Siemens chairman Bernhard Rust told the annual shareholders' meeting that group sales in year ending Sept. 30 should be a nominal 10 percent to 15 billion DM.

However, the additional cost from higher wages, raw materials and services will mean moderate real growth and moderate further price rises.

Mr. Rust said a major task facing the company is shrinking growth rates for exports.

The electrical components section showed a large profit, he said, about about 100 million marks. Siemens' stock, he said, has no objection to foreign shareholding in Siemens providing it does not affect vital company interests.

Siemens family now holds 49.9 percent of the company, but at annual meetings and no intention of selling, he said.

## Japan Eases Loan on Loans

OKYO, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese government has decided to ease the major trading firms' borrowing money from foreign banks through so-called impact loans.

The firms had been prohibited from obtaining such loans since early 1973. In line with the government's credit squeeze, the move by the central bank is interpreted as a step toward easing the credit situation.

The five concerns involved are Sumitomo, Industrial Bank of Japan, Daiwa, Sanwa and Tokai-Mitsubishi.

Officials at Mitsubishi and Daiwa said the companies will be asked to borrow about \$1 million each during February. The trading firms are believed to have been granted approval of the same amount.

Meanwhile, financial sources said the government plans to allow Japanese concerns to borrow \$480 million from foreign banks in the form of impact loans during the first three months of 1975. Such borrowing is about \$180 million in January, the sources said.

## W. Germany Posts Deficit In Payments

But Basic Balance Shows Large Surplus

BONN, Feb. 5 (AP)—West Germany posted a negative overall balance of payments for 1974 today, despite a record trade surplus. It was the first deficit in five years.

But spokesmen for both the government and the central bank appeared to derive comfort rather than concern from the preliminary deficit of 9.14 billion deutsche marks, compared with a sizeable 16.14 billion DM surplus in 1973.

Government spokesman Armin Grunewald told a news conference the deficit is not "worrisome"—apparently because Germany at the same time recorded an 18,508 billion DM surplus in its basic balance of payments.

Unlike the overall payments balance, this is regarded by most experts as the best indicator of a country's economic health as it includes only the current account (visible and "invisible" trade items) and long-term capital transactions.

The 1973 basic payments surplus was 23,838 billion DM.

A central bank spokesman said the negative overall balance was caused mainly by increased capital outflows in such deficit items as tourism, investment abroad and money transfers back home by foreign workers, all of which outweighed the record 1974 foreign trade surplus of 51 billion DM.

## Canada to Invest \$1.4 Billion To Save Costly Oil Project

By Robert Trumbull

representatives, is considered an indication of the need for massive government participation in major programs to develop energy sources in times of rapidly rising costs.

The United States is also facing problems of developing alternate energy sources, such as shale in Colorado and gasification of Western coal resources. But so far private enterprise has indicated it would be able to proceed with such projects only if guaranteed a price high enough to make it profitable.

Under the new Synco agreement, the federal government will pay \$300 million to the consortium for a 15 percent interest in the enterprise. The province of Alberta will assume a 10-percent ownership for an equity investment of \$200 million and Ontario province will buy 5 percent for \$100 million.

In addition, Alberta will invest between \$500 million and \$600 million in a power plant, pipeline, housing and other facilities for the project and will provide a \$300-million loan to the consortium.

"Together, the three new partners in Synco will acquire a 30-percent equity (in the company) on behalf of the public," Mr. MacDonald said.

Deadline Extended

The companies—Imperial Oil, an Exxon subsidiary, Canada-Cities Service, owned by Cities Service Co. and Gulf Canada, a subsidiary of Gulf Oil—had set a deadline of midnight last Friday for obtaining additional investment of \$1 billion or abandoning the project.

Agreement on the contribution of government capital was reached in conferences Monday and yesterday after the companies had eased the deadline. Operations have been costing the consortium about \$1 million a day, an expenditure that the companies were unwilling to continue without further financing.

Atlantic Richfield-Canada withdrew from the project last year because of rising expenses and Shell Oil declined an invitation to join the consortium.

The decision to invest government funds, reached after intensive negotiation with company

Dollar Off Moderately In Wake of Rate Cut

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—The dollar fell moderately in Europe today, following yesterday's cut in the U.S. discount rate to 6.75 from 7.25 percent.

The dollar eased to 2.38 deutsche marks from 2.36 as the Bundesbank bought \$11.8 million at the Frankfurt fixing.

The dollar eased to 2.54 Swiss francs from 2.56 yesterday.

## Company Reports

American Cyanamid			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	457.1	390.3	
Profits (millions)	35.7	28.8	
Per Share	0.75	0.60	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,780.0	1,470.0	
Profits (millions)	154.7	114.0	
Per Share	3.24	2.37	
ANF			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	278.1	282.0	
Profits (millions)	8.6	15.0	
Per Share	0.46	0.80	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,020.0	971.9	
Profits (millions)	22.1	58.9	
Per Share	1.19	3.11	
Continental OH			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	2,049.9	1,419.9	
Profits (millions)	61.8	89.3	
Per Share	1.32	1.77	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	7,365.2	4,509.6	
Profits (millions)	327.6	342.7	
Per Share	6.47	4.81	
Control Data			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	283.2	277.9	
Profits (millions)	18.0	15.0	
Per Share	0.93	0.82	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,101.1	948.2	
Profits (millions)	2.9	60.4	
Per Share	0.09	3.70	
Detroit Edison			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	247.9	195.4	
Profits (millions)	22.6	23.9	
Per Share	0.41	0.57	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,031.1	877.4	
Profits (millions)	46.2	26.9	
Per Share	4.52	2.45	
Pacorr			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	228.8	215.4	
Profits (millions)	2.4	12.9	
Per Share	0.28	1.56	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	908.0	766.2	
Profits (millions)	23.2	42.9	
Per Share	2.83	6.20	
Pan American			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	261.0	241.6	
Loss (millions)	—48.5	—18.2	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,518.0	1,433.0	
Loss (millions)	—81.8	—18.4	
Scott Paper			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	285.7	249.9	
Profits (millions)	20.5	13.8	
Per Share	0.59	0.40	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,109.5	921.3	
Profits (millions)	68.4	56.6	
Per Share	2.00	1.83	
T E W			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	2,486.0	2,164.6	
Profits (millions)	100.9	95.1	
Per Share	3.05	2.95	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	9,711.1	8,533.8	
Profits (millions)	1.1	8.5	
Per Share	0.04	0.33	
UAL			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	571.1	533.8	
Profits (millions)	1.1	8.5	
Per Share	0.04	0.33	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	2,365.1	2,060.0	
Profits (millions)	90.3	51.1	
Per Share	3.61	2.03	

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Rebates Boost U.S. Auto Sales

New U.S. car sales were up 42 percent in the last third of January from the middle period of the month, but analysts say the industry's price rebate program cut little from its record inventory of some 1.7 million cars. The Jan. 21-31 selling period was the first in which all four domestic firms had price rebate programs in force. But executives say they were not sure how many sales were the result of the program. The sales figures show that the rebates had not started any buying spree. While late January sales were double the rate for the first third of the month, they were still 9.9 percent below the Jan. 21-31 period of 1974. For the month, sales were off about 16 percent with U.S.-make sales down 17 percent and imported-car sales down 10 percent.

### Arabs, Europeans Plan U.S. Purchase

A group of Arab investors is planning to acquire a stake in U.S. real estate through an international investment consortium that has just been formed in London and Rotterdam. Arab capital will move into the new consortium through UBAP Ltd., a London bank controlled by Paris-based Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises, which lists 23 Arab banks among its shareholders. UBAP, Commercial Union Assurance of London, Fakhed Holding—a Rotterdam-based oil storage and property concern—and several other Dutch investors have formed a new company called Hexalon, which will have initial capital equivalent to \$50 million. Hexalon's purpose will be to invest in fully rented commercial properties mainly in the South-eastern and Southwestern United States. Its American adviser will be Ackerman & Co., a

real estate investment and management firm in Atlanta. Hexalon's largest shareholders will be Fakhed and Commercial Union. UBAP will have a minority interest.

### Pirelli Puts 3,500 on Short Time

Industrie Pirelli is putting 3,500 workers on a short working week at factories near Turin for two months. The measure is designed to suspend production at the plants for a total of 15 days in February and March and will affect 2,700 workers in the tire division, hit by the motor industry crisis, and 800 workers in the accessories sector. Pirelli said the state-backed Italian unemployment insurance fund will make up the wages of the workers affected and the company will in the meantime advance 80 percent of normal gross monthly pay. Industrie Pirelli is 51-percent owned by the Pirelli family holding company and 49-percent owned by Dunlop Holdings of London.

### Krupp Turnover Up 21 Per Cent

Worldwide sales of the Fried. Krupp group rose 21 per cent in 1974 to about 10.7 billion deutsche marks from 8.8 billion DM in 1973, the diversified West German industrial holding company reports. Krupp says that foreign sales accounted for 3.4 billion DM of the total, up about 36 per cent. Order books at the end of the year totaled 8.5 billion DM, up about 20 per cent from a year earlier. Turnover from plant construction rose 40 per cent while steel and metallurgy sales rose 25 per cent and trade and services gained 21 per cent. Sales of machines were virtually unchanged while shipbuilding showed an 8-percent decline. The company did not give any indication of its earnings in 1974.

### In Effort to Cut Inventories

## Price Competition Is Spreading in U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ)—A significant portion of U.S. industry is returning to strong price competition, with companies offering rebates to retail customers, discounts to wholesale customers, and in many cases, outright price cuts at all levels.

The reason is that as the recession spreads and deepens, a growing number of companies feel compelled to offer price concessions to move excessive inventories or maintain enough sales volume to keep their plants running.

The auto industry's \$200-to-\$600 cash rebate for some new-car purchases is the most widely known discount. This week General Electric announced it will give rebates of \$2 to \$5 on 39 small electrical appliances. But these price cuts to consumers are only a tiny part of the price cutting going on these days.

Purchasing agents across the country say they are no longer running into the steady stream of price increases that joined their companies' production costs so sharply higher during 1974. For the first time in many months, purchasing people are able to force rollbacks of some price increases.

All this does not necessarily signal an end to inflation. But corporate economists are hopeful it means the period of explosive double-digit inflation is over, for this business cycle at least.

If business executives are correct, President Ford's projection

of an 11.3-percent rise in consumer prices this year is overly pessimistic. The people actually doing the buying and selling for the nation's corporations just do not think demand is strong enough to accept price increases of that magnitude.

The first statistical evidence of the changed price pattern appeared in December, when wholesale prices declined a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent, the first drop in 14 months.

If business continues to get slower, discounts are almost certain to spread.

However, in a whole range of basic industries from aluminum and steel to paper and chemicals, producers so far have cut back operations rather than engage in widespread price shading.

How long these basic industries can hold the line remains to be seen. Anti-trust investigators are watching closely for any sign of overt collusion. In any case, the price pressure is definitely downward for a change, rather than up.

The weaker prices will last until the economy begins to turn up. Labor, energy and other costs are continuing to rise, more than offsetting lower costs for some materials and parts, most economists believe. Only a prolonged depression would switch the long-term price trend down, they say. In fact, they add, many of the special deals will disappear the minute excessive inventories are liquidated.

Like the auto makers, most companies offering price concessions are doing it in some form of discount or rebate rather than through a reduction in list prices. That way, they can simply eliminate the special deal whenever business conditions brighten.

## Morgan Reduces Prime to 8 3/4%

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The rapid de-escalation of U.S. interest rates continued today as Morgan Guaranty Trust became the first major bank to reduce its key lending rate to below 9 percent.

Effective tomorrow, the bank said after the market closed today, its minimum lending rate to its most creditworthy customers—the so-called prime rate—will be 8 3/4 percent, down a quarter of a point.

The move follows yesterday's half-point cut in the discount rate to 6 3/4 percent. This is the charge commercial banks pay to borrow from the Federal Reserve. At the same time, other key rates—such as the federal funds rate—have been maneuvered sharply lower by the Fed, setting the ground for today's cut in the prime rate.

Most major banks put a 9 1/4-percent prime rate while a handful have already moved to the 9-percent level.

Auto stocks were also active with General Motors ahead 1 5/8 to 37 1/8 up 7/8 and Chrysler up 1/4 at 10 1/4.

American Motors closed at 43/8, unchanged. The company omitted its dividend, saying the second-quarter outlook was unfavorable. It also forecast an improvement in industry sales in the second half of this year.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 47 to 74.65.

The most active issue was Synco, which closed at 33 3/4, up 1. Also active were Western Industries, closing at 33 3/4, down 5/8, and Imperial Oil class A, unchanged at 26. Dcm Petroleum rose 1/8 to 24.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.11 to 68.12.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures traded on the minus side all session.

Soybeans were down 10 cents, wheat nine cents, corn and oats 4 1/2 cents. Soybean meal lost about \$2 a ton and soybean oil was down 50 points, or half-a-cent a pound.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

January 10, 1975



EUROFIMA

(EUROPEAN COMPANY FOR THE FINANCING OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK)

500,000,000 Luxembourg Francs

9 3/4% Bonds 1975-1983

These bonds have been underwritten by

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque

pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A.















INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1975

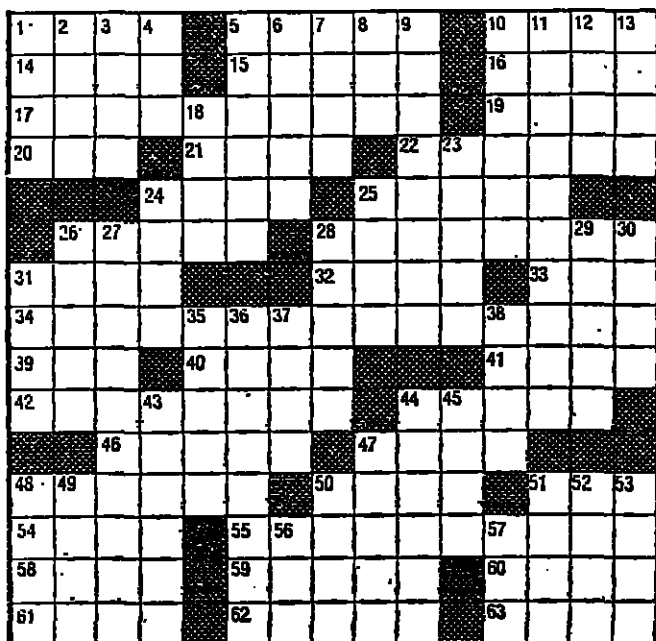
**The new currency**



## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Maine port  
5 Clip  
10 Sight near Tokyo  
14 Potpourri  
15 Bass-mouth size  
16 Japanese tree  
17 Pipe-and-slipper people  
19 Calif. city  
20 Dakota Indian  
21 Candida  
22 Leather craftsman  
24 Beverages  
25 Scrap  
26 Reprove  
28 Jostle  
31 Traverse  
32 Yearling  
33 Anti-poverty org.  
34 With enthusiasm  
39 All-purpose truck, for short  
40 Set of rules  
41 Blackbirds  
42 Heated again  
44 Hallmark  
46 Writer James and family
- DOWN**
- 1 Danish physicist  
2 Succulent plant  
3 Occasion  
4 Work in the garden  
5 Inclined  
6 Charon's balliwick  
7 Hibernia  
8 Teen or golden  
9 Sanitarium  
10 Ship's stack  
11 Busy  
12 Practical joke  
13 German river  
18 Cotton pod
- 23 Island off Venezuela  
24 Excellent  
25 Asian sheep  
26 Grudge  
27 Certain dancer  
28 Swung around  
29 Uncanny  
30 Small deer  
31 Offend  
32 Tiger moth  
36 Relative of custom-built  
37 Works of Shelley  
38 Cover a dice bet  
43 Traditional  
44 One busy in a leaky boat  
45 Washington Sq. sight  
47 Bogus  
48 Asian servant  
49 Baseball executive  
50 Alfred of stage  
51 Piqued  
52 Consumer  
53 Adam  
56 Marsh  
57 British decoration



## WEATHER

ALGATY	14	17	Cloudy	MADRID	8	46	Rain
AMSTERDAM	10	31	Cloudy	MILAN	3	41	Overcast
ANKARA	4	39	Cloudy	MONTREAL	13	5	Snow
ATLANTA	9	48	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	36	Clear
BEIRUT	15	59	Clear	MUNICH	3	41	Clear
BELGRADE	2	36	Cloudy	NEW YORK	1	34	Rain
BELIN	4	32	Clear	NICE	10	21	Rain
BRUSSELS	4	39	Clear	OSLO	2	28	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy	PARIS	2	37	Clear
CALCO	17	61	Unavailable	PATTA	8	2	Clear
CASABLANCA	17	61	Cloudy	ROME	15	39	Clear
COPENHAGEN	3	35	Overcast	SOFIA	6	23	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	10	61	Clear	STOCKHOLM	1	39	Snow
DUBLIN	10	61	Overcast	TEHRAN	1	39	Snow
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16	61	Cloudy
FLORANCE	4	39	Clear	TUNIS	1	34	Clear
FRANKFURT	4	39	Clear	VIENNA	4	39	Clear
GENEVA	4	39	Clear	WARSAW	3	37	Overcast
HELSINKI	4	39	Clear	WASHINGTON	3	37	Clear
ISTANBUL	4	39	Clear	ZURICH	2	33	Clear
LAS PALMAS	14	51	Cloudy				
LISBON	14	51	Overcast				
LONDON	14	51	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Fog				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

The art asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$5.87	(d) K&S Income Fund	LF1.97
(w) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$6.46	(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	\$6.35
(w) Apollo (Pensions) Inc.	\$8.24	(w) Linowest Bank Jap. Fd.	\$14.43
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$5.12	(w) Lazard Fr. Bond	\$13.82
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	\$5.30		

(w) Capital Int'l Fd.	\$11.91	(w) L&S-T Multi-way Fd.	\$P318.50
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	\$5.74	(w) L&S-T Income Fund	\$P344.00
(d) Capital Ventures	LF919		
(d) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$569.95		
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l Certs.	\$10.81		
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l Certs.	\$7.86		

(d) Caisse	\$P545.00	(w) L&S-T Multi-way Fd.	\$P318.50
(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00	(w) L&S-T Income Fund	\$P344.00
(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00		
(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00		
(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00		

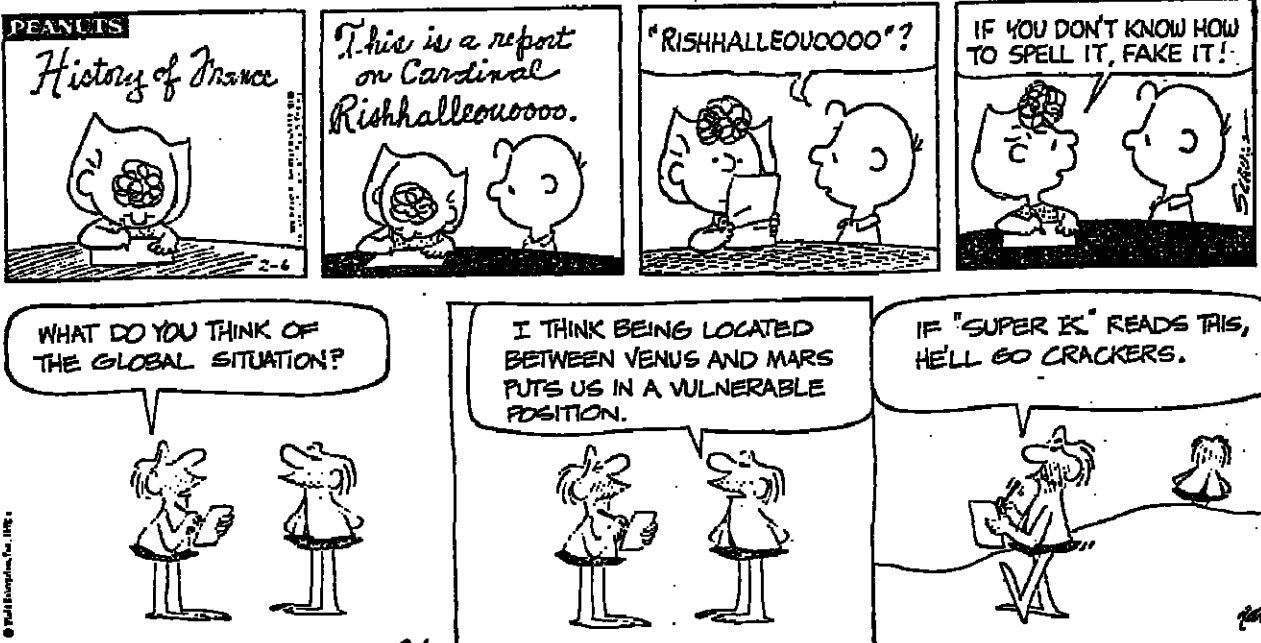
  

(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00
(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00
(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00
(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00
(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00

(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00
(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00
(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00
(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00
(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$2.38	(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	\$P58.00

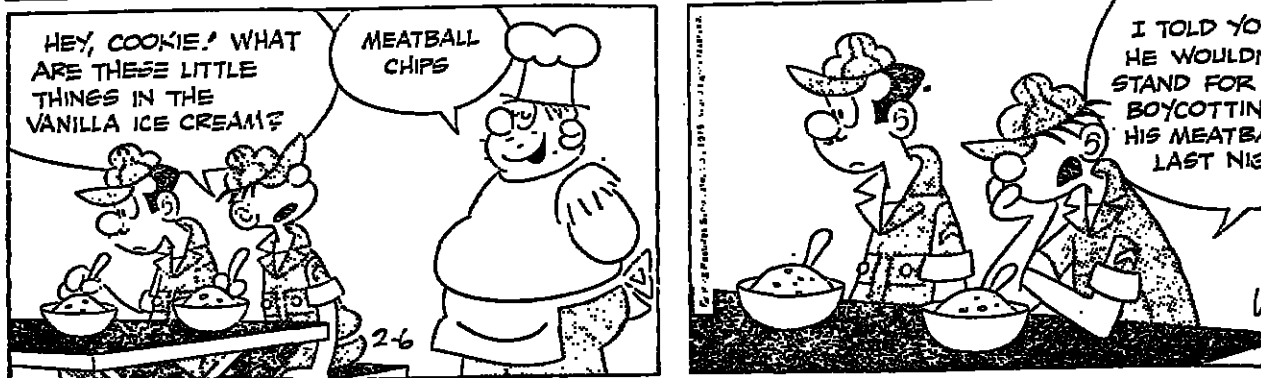
## PEANUTS



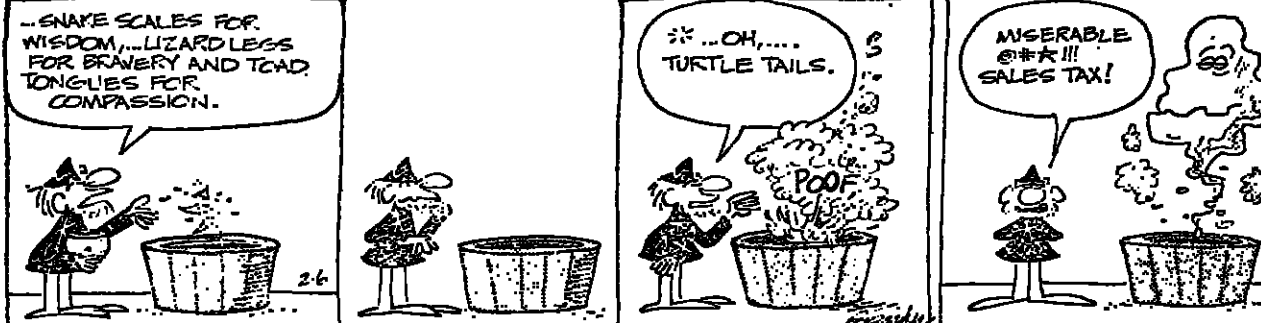
## BLONDIE



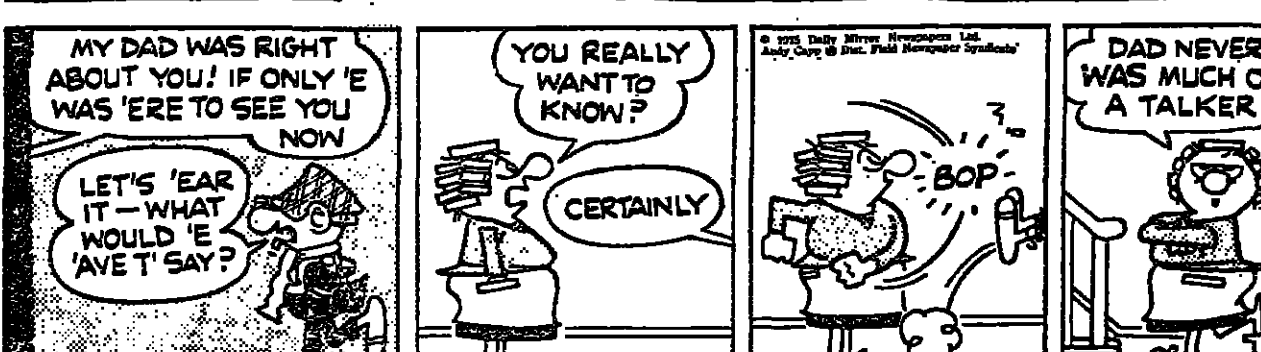
## BEETLE BAILEY



## WIZARD OF ID



## ANDY CAPP



## REX MORGAN M.D.



## RIP KIRBY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## BRIDGE



## THE PLACE OF HOUSES



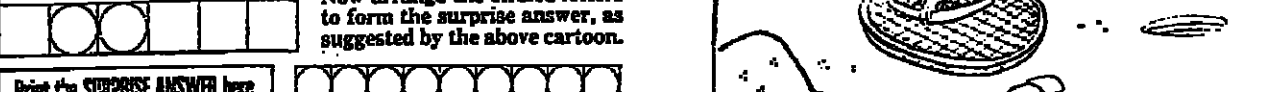
## BOOKS



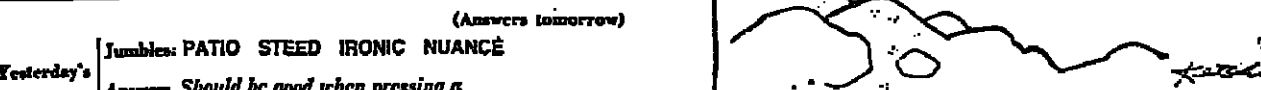
## THE PLACE OF HOUSES



## Three Architects Suggest Ways to Build and Inhabit Houses



## By Charles Moore, Gerald Allen and Donlyn Lyndon



## Reviewed by Paul Goldberger



## LE CORBUSIER'S housing project



## does it take Venturi's scholarly argument that modern architecture



## The image of houses holds great power over the human mind



## The authors write a statement with which few architects





## Grand National Clears Financial Hurdle

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Grand National, the most famous steeplechase race in the world, overcame its biggest obstacle today: financing.

The race, run over 4 and 1/2 miles and 30 giant fences at Aintree for more than a century, has been in the financial doldrums for years and at times faced possible extinction.

But at a news conference today, it was announced that the future of the Grand National has been assured for at least the next two decades. The race this year is on April 5.

Also announced was a guaranteed three-year financial involvement by the Anglo-American-Australian newspaper empire of Rupert Murdoch, which will pump money into the event and make it worth about \$125,000 a year. The previous high prize was \$65,000.

Murdoch is president of the World News Corp. in the United States.

Bill Davies, a British property millionaire who bought the Aintree course last year for about \$7.5 million, told the conference: "I am prepared to guarantee the running of the Grand National for the next 20 years."

In moves to make the old Aintree course near Liverpool financially viable, Davies announced:

- A planned new flat race with prize money of around \$250,000, to be held each October and hopefully rival the Arc de Triomphe in Paris as Europe's premier horse race. It would be called "The Aintree Derby."
- The spending of more than \$1 million in the next five years to improve the racecourse and the ageing grandstands.
- The raising of admission charges by 100 per cent, with tickets for Grand National Day to cost \$50.

Davies, a paunchy, bearded 39-year-old "white-kid" of the British financial scene, bought Aintree in 1974 from longtime owner Mirabeau Topham.

The Grand National, which includes a series of frightening fences including "Valentine's Brook," "The Chair" and "Becher's Brook," usually results in a large number of falls.

This year, Red Rum will be seeking his third straight Grand National victory.

## Braves Charge Phils With Trying to Steal Dick Allen's Services

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Philadelphia Phillies have denied a charge of tampering with the Atlanta Braves' rights to Dick Allen, the retired slugger.

Nevertheless, the Braves' vice-president, Eddie Robinson, has asked commissioner Bowie Kuhn to investigate reports that Phillies players had sounded out Allen on the idea of returning to Philadelphia, where Allen played from 1964 to 1969.

Kuhn confirmed yesterday there will be an investigation. The request stemmed from a newspaper report here that said the Phillies were "up-toeing" through negotiations which may result in the return of Dick Allen to the team.

In Atlanta, Robinson said: "I feel we have the best right-handed hitter in baseball. If he plays, we want him to play for the Braves."

Allen announced his retirement from baseball last September, when he left the Chicago White Sox. In December, Chicago traded the rights to Allen, 32, to the Braves, meaning no other team is permitted to negotiate with him.

Allen has indicated that he would like to return to baseball but not with the Braves. Robinson recently visited Allen's farm in Perkasie, Pa., near Philadelphia.

Before Allen went to Atlanta, the Phillies approached him and asked if he would return to Philadelphia if the Phillies acquired him from Chicago. Allen said he would never play in Philadelphia again because of his past problems with the media and the fans. He was traded to the St. Louis Cardinals five years ago and to the Los Angeles Dodgers a year later before going to Chicago for the 1972 season.

According to the report here, Dave Cash and Mike Schmidt of the Phillies had visited Allen and told him how badly many of the key players, as well as the organization, wanted him, and how certain they were that with him they could win the National League pennant.

But the Phillies' president, Roy Carpenter, said he had talked with Robinson and assured him that the Phillies had not tampered with Allen.

here call it, referring to the Giants' swapping of Bobby Bonds for the New York Yankees' Bobby Murcer in what once would have been a subway transaction.

The deal, the most important of baseball's offseason, provided considerable fuel for the winter's Hot Stove League. It also became topical when several Giants gathered last week in Candelstick Park for a little pre-spring training.

"I think it will be tough without Bobby," outfielder Gary Matthews said, delivering an opinion echoed by pitcher Randy Moffitt. Neither man intended to downgrade Murcer's talents. Rather, they were calling attention to Bonds' extraordinary blend of power and speed, which enabled the 6-foot, 190-pound outfielder to average 25 home runs and 40 stolen bases a season for the National League club.

Bonds bristles slightly when it is suggested as a defender of the trade here—that he had a bad year in 1974.

"A bad year for me, yes. For a lot of players it wouldn't have been a bad year," Bonds said, pointing to his .256 batting average with 21 home runs and 41 stolen bases. "Too many people drew up statistics out here in advance that they thought I should achieve. It was their idea of what I should do, not mine. I always thought if I knocked in 50 to 60 runs a season from the leadoff spot in the batting order, I had done well. I had over 70 every year, including last year (71), and led the team a couple of times."

"Bill Virdon (the New York manager) has told me I'll bat third with the Yankees and play right field. That's ideal. I've been asking to hit No. 3 with the Giants for some time, but I was always willing to bat where they thought I would make the biggest contribution."

Bonds will not be the only important new face on the Philadelphia Pizyground. Catfish Hunter, the Oakland strongboy who went to the highest bidder for \$3.7 million, will be on hand to anchor an already strong pitching staff.

New York ranks as an early favorite in Las Vegas bettors' thinking to edge Baltimore and Boston for the Eastern Division championship in the American League. Bonds and Hunter are two big reasons for the change in sentiment.



PEN PALS—Heavyweight contender Ron Lyle, who spent 7 1/2 years in prison, talks with inmates at the Canon City (Colo.) Penitentiary, where he is now working out. Lyle, ranked No. 3, has 30-1-1 won-lost tied record.

## Bucky Harris: 'Sincere' Baseball Hall of Famer

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT)—Red Sox were visiting Griffith Stadium in Washington and Bucky Harris was in the second basement, was watching from a box with his father, senator from West Virginia, and Rufing, young and fast just beginning to capitalize the gifts that would win him election in the Baseball Hall of Fame, was pitching for Boston, game went into extra innings and the afternoon light and Rufing grew stronger. Or seemed to Bucky Harris, who scratched a hit all day, length, the Senators got two on base with two out, on some way. Harris tossed the next batter. "Fill the hole, and I'll get a run home show." Washington did fill bases and the manager walked to the plate with a silent "Let him throw one close, set!"

Harris rocked back and fired, hitting his eyes, Harris twisted like a contortionist. A small n escaped him when the ball lided against his ribs, but the ring run came home.

"I seemed to me, Stanley," Bucky Harris told his bride at dinner, "that you didn't very hard to get away from last pitch."

"Idiotic!" said Sen. Sutherland. "Stanley wouldn't do an unimportant thing like that!"

The Right Way

Too well-mannered to talk with his mouth full, Stanley made no comment. Anyhow, the senator was right, in a way. In the Pennsylvania coal country where Bucky grew up playing professional basketball in cages and semipro baseball on skinned infield studs with clinkers, it was considered unimportant to pull a knife on an opponent.

Today at 78, Stanley Raymond Harris can honestly say he never used a switchblade in his life, even against an umpire. That may be one reason a committee of old crooks voted him into the Hall of Fame over the weekend, along with Billy Herman and Earl Averil.

Regarding qualifications for the Hall of Fame, there are two schools of thought. One would throw out everybody except Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb. The other would fling the doors wide and herd in everybody including Christy Mathewson's brother Henry.

This being so, no election will ever leave anyone satisfied, but it probably is safe to say that nobody who saw Bucky Harris play and who played who ever under him will fail to rejoice that he has been beatified.

Even in his own time, Bucky

was not the best hitter in the game or the best fielder or runner or thrower. There just wasn't over a more sincere and resolute competitor. There have been managers whose teams won more championships than his, but probably none whose teams came closer to realizing their full potential or who commanded greater loyalty from his players.

Sudden Power

Records of his first World Series provide a measure of his ability to rise to a challenge. This was 1924 when the "boy manager," at 27, was the youngest player on the Washington team. A .268 hitter, he batted .333 against the New York Giants, with 11 hits, then the record for a seven-game series. In 143 games during the season he had one home run. In the World Series he hit two, and in seven runs batted in.

Harris always recall the 12th inning of the final game when a ground ball hit by Earl McNeely struck a pebble and bounced over Freddie Lindstrom at third base, sending home the run that won for Washington, 4-3. They always forget that this was the only Washington run Bucky Harris did not drive in. In the fourth inning his home run put the Senators ahead 1-0. In the eighth Bucky batted a two-run single over Lindstrom's head to tie the game at 3-3.

That's managing.

Harris had been managing the Phillies only a few months in 1943 when he was abruptly fired by Bill Cox, the owner pro tem, yet the players were solidly behind him and were ready to go on strike until he asked them to take the field.

At least one Philadelphia newspaperman shared the players' outrage; when Bucky mentioned that Cox had been betting on games, the newspaperman tipped off the baseball commissioner, who threw Cox out.

Philadelphia isn't the only town where Bucky had friends in the press. In the 1930s when he was serving his second hitch as a war correspondent in Washington, the team was so bad that it looked as though Clark Griffith might be forced to replace him. Griffith loved Bucky, but the situation grew tense as the Senators reeled through a disastrous Western trip.



Bucky Harris career rewarded

Those were the days when radio announcers stayed home and "recreated" road games. The Washington Post was one of the radio sponsors so the Post's baseball writer, Shirley Povich, sat with the Western Union operator sending a pitch-by-pitch description back to Arch McDonald, the broadcaster.

The Senators had lost about eight straight, mostly by one run, and this day were losing by two when they got runners on first and second with nobody out in the ninth. All the laws of God and man called for a punt but the batter was Cecil Travis, the team's best hitter.

When he swung hard at the first pitch and missed, Povich picked up a horrified griffith beside the radio at home. "I'll dictate," he told the operator. "Travis misses an attempted punt."

"The Morse man started, 'Please,' Povich said. As the telegram key chattered, Travis swung and missed again.

"Travis," Povich dictated, "fouls off a second punt attempt."

"Now wait a minute," the operator said. "Please," Povich said. It was unethical. It was dishonorable. But there was no television then. Who would ever know the truth? And the way things were going for Bucky—

On the next pitch Travis tripped. Then he scored the winning run. Honesty is indeed the best policy, most of the time.

## Luce Has Knack for Making Best of Sabres' Disadvantages

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Luce of the Buffalo Sabres, who earned recognition last season as one of the National Hockey League's best penalty-kickers, is after a bigger prize this year.

The 28-year-old center, who has 26 goals in 100 games, is a Buffalo fan when he skates. He with the puck, last night he scored his seventh short-handed goal of the season as the Sabres beat the Red Wings, 6-1, in overtime.

Luce is now one goal short of NHL record of 30 goals in a season set by Yvan Koen of Toronto during the '71 season. Only three other players besides Luce have scored 30 goals with a teammate in penalty box in one season.

Leafs 5, Blues 3

St. Louis, Errol Thompson scored two goals in the second and led Toronto to a 5-3 victory over the Blues. Thompson's goal snuffed a 2-2 tie and second gave the Leafs a 4-2 lead.

Hawks 3, Scouts 3

Kansas City, Chicago gained 3 to lead John Marks scored

with only 1:03 left against the Scouts, the leafy scoring eight seconds after the Hawks pulled goalie Tony Esposito and put six skaters on the ice.

Penguins 3, Canucks 2

At Vancouver, Jean Pronovost scored two goals, including the game winner with 72 seconds left, to lift Pittsburgh over Vancouver, 3-2. Pronovost scored 35 seconds into the second period and "Y" K. Arneson made it 2-0. Arneson's goal led to 3-1 before Pronovost scored on a long slap shot to ice the game away. Gerry McEwan scored for the Canucks 11 seconds later.

## Giants Miss Bond

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The Great San Francisco Trade Robbery some fans

## Computer Reveals Football Injuries Take On New Look

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT)—Kicker and punt returns are no longer football's most dangerous plays, a computer at Penn State University is telling its programmers.

The computer, crammed with data on sports injuries, has begun giving tentative answers to questions that have puzzled athletic administrators for decades. Eventually, its findings could have a major impact on decisions involving player safety.

Early indications from NAIRS (National Athletic Injury/Illness Reporting System) include the following:

- Injury patterns vary greatly from team to team, complicating the search for common causative factors.
- Knee damage accounts for nearly half of all major injuries, major being defined as an injury that keeps a player out of action three weeks or more.
- Defensive linemen suffer more knee injuries than any other group, and middle linebackers get injured more often than outside linebackers.
- Scrimmage runs produce far more injuries than any other plays.

So far the new program has been limited to football. The findings are inconclusive because of the system's small sampling: 1,418 players from 15 college teams, 74 players from 18 high school teams.

"What we're trying to do now," says Dr. Kenneth Clarke, director of the program, "is demonstrate a potential capability of following sports injuries quite closely. We'll be trying to establish the precise effect of various rules changes."

Information about sports injuries has been limited in the past to periodic surveys that often failed to present an updated national picture. By the time some reports were issued, the information was obsolete. The goal of NAIRS is to develop a nationwide system of weekly injury reports involving hundreds of colleges and high schools.

Data-collecting began last fall, mostly from college football teams in the Big 10 and Pacific-8 conferences and high school teams in Pennsylvania, Texas and Arizona. While the computer is digesting this data, additional information is coming in on hockey, basketball and other sports.

"Some people think hockey and wrestling are more dangerous than football," Clarke said in a recent telephone interview. "We'll find out."

About a million athletes compete yearly in organized football at the pro, college and high school level. Estimates of knee injuries requiring surgery run as high as 40,000 a year, but Clarke feels that figure is far too high. "It might be more like 20,000," he says, "and even that may be high. As for fatalities, you get perhaps 10 or 12 a year in organized football. For the same hours of exposure, there's less risk playing football than riding in a car."

The decrease in kickoff and punt-return injuries apparently reflects a major rule change adopted last season by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Under the change, downfield blocking below the waist was prohibited on kickoffs and punts.

## College Basketball

- East
- Bentley 106, Tufts 89.
  - Coast Guard 78, Babson 67.
  - Harvard 84, Princeton 72.
  - Robert 63, Rochester Tech 68.
  - Lafayette 74, Lehigh 57.
  - Providence 65, Brown 62.
  - Slippery Rock 64, Indiana (Pa.) 72.
  - Syracuse 97, St. Bonaventure 88.
- South
- Kentucky 85, Ballarat 87 (OT).
  - Maryland 84, Virginia 72.
  - N.C. State 92, Clemson 88.
- Midwest
- Bald-Wallace 68, Wooster 62.
  - Wisconsin 82, Marquette 69.
  - Marquette 69, Wisconsin 82.
- Southwest
- Bethany Nazarene 66, Oklahoma Baptist 62.
  - Texas A-M 72, SMU 61.
  - Texas Tech 72, Baylor 61.
  - W. Texas 81, N. Texas 81, 53.

Rolling Blackboard

WIESBADEN

RESTAURANT BAR

## NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

- Edmonton 3, Vancouver 2 (Pronovost scored twice, Esposito 1).
- St. Louis 3, Chicago 2 (Thompson 2, Marks 1).
- St. Paul 3, Dallas 1 (Lefley, Plante 1).
- Los Angeles 3, Kansas City 2 (Marks, D. Raggio, Charbon, McKinnon).
- San Jose 3, Detroit 1 (Marin, Dudley 1, Luce, Stanfield, Lorenz).

## NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

- Philadelphia 111, Buffalo 106 (Carter 31, Collins 20, McDermott 20, Charles 16).
- Atlanta 111, Cleveland 97 (Randle 31, Dray 20, Snyder 24, Clemons 18).
- Chicago 102, Portland 99 (Love 28, Van Lier 17, Johnson 21, Walton 20).
- Golden State 101, Houston 105 (Barry 28, Wilkes 17, Mobley 21, McPherson 17).
- Phoenix 80, Washington 88 (Van Arsdale 38, Benton 18, Hayes 27, Charles 21).
- New York 108, Los Angeles 94 (Frazier 20, Monroe 20, Allen 23, Russell 18).

## WBA Results

Tuesday's Games

- Edmonton 3, Vancouver 2 (Jopali).
- Houston 3, Indianapolis 1 (G. Bore, Mark Howe, Hense, Sherrill, Ron Buchanan, Bentley, Raggio).
- Chicago 2, Toronto 4 (Rivers 3, Morrison 2, Ferguson, Addison, Lacroix, Nedomansky 2, Featherstone, Gibbons).

## Israel Banned, Palestine Allowed Table Tennis

MCUTTA, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—384 would table tennis "ambush" was officially opened today, and the accent on the opening speeches was on friendship.

The tournament, though, has far been overshadowed by the Indian government's decision to ban Israel and South Africa from the games.

India's political grounds, taking part in the ceremonies, 63 nations at the 19th or stadium built especially these championships was a representative Palestine. Their minute entry was confirmed this morning, three days they arrived. The organizers said Palestine's entry forms had not been received.

By begins tomorrow with primary matches in the team for the men's Squash and the women's Carillon.

Welsh president of the national Table Tennis Federation, should resign for not voting the interests of Israel, believed to have been decided at a meeting of the advisory committee of the federation today. But officials have refused to comment on the proceedings of the meeting, which lasted more than four hours.

## Kenya Can't Keep Track Stars From Running to U.S.

NAIROBI, Feb. 5 (AP)—A major battle is brewing in Kenya over the competition for young athletes from this country by universities in the United States.

Kenya's national track and field coach, Jim Wambua, has warned that unless drastic steps are taken to curb the exodus of the nation's best athletic talent—who are being lured by track scholarships in the United States—Kenya would soon find itself at the bottom of the sports world.

At the moment there are more than a dozen Kenyan athletes in the United States on track scholarships. They include middle-distance star Robert Ouko, sprinters Julius Sang, Turq Mughal, Mike Sang, Kipkember Ngendo and Kiplangat Ngendo, and long distance stars Mike Boti, Philip Ndoo, Mike Murel, Frank Munene and Moses Waigwa.

Most of the athletes have represented their country at major events like the Olympics, the Commonwealth Games or the continental All-Africa Games, established Kenya as one of the most powerful track nations in the world.

Wambua, looking ahead to the 1976 Montreal Olympics, fears that Kenya may be incapable of

fielding the best team possible because of the "brain drain."

He said this week: "The list speaks for itself. Most of our best athletes have left the country. I feel Kenya is being exploited by the Americans, who are out to get hold of our potential stars to boost standards at their universities."

"It is time something was done to put a stop to it. The government should step in to make sure that only those with necessary qualifications are selected for scholarships. Some of those being offered the scholarships do not have the required standards."

Wambua added, "It is difficult to get them back for international commitments such as the Olympics and Commonwealth Games."

He said he was not opposing the idea of foreign education for Kenyans, "but this must not be done at the expense of the country."

Wambua's views were strongly opposed by American sports administrator in Africa, Mal Whitfield, a U.S. gold medal winner in two Olympics.

Whitfield, who in the 1950s played a major part in coaching Kenya's top runners, said nobody was forcing African students to attend American universities.

"They attend simply to get a better education," he said.

Whitfield added: "No American institution exploits student athletes from another country. Sports standards in American institutions are high—in fact higher than anywhere else—and there is severe competition to get on a team."

These views were echoed by local sports editor Norman da Costa, who has been involved in Kenyan athletics for a decade. Da Costa said: "Young Kenyans on track scholarships in the U.S. gain immeasurably through competition with the best of American runners. If they were at home, they would stagnate for lack of competition. Besides, there is a lot of untapped athletic talent all round the country which our team selectors and talent scouts would do well to discover."

Da Costa added that there were reports from the United States that the U.S. Coaches' Association was planning to draft a rule banning all American colleges from enrolling more than one foreign athlete a year.

Kenya Amateur Athletics Association officials here acknowledged that during the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, New Zealand, in January, 1974, several top Kenyan athletes were not in action. They had qualified but were based in the United States and could not join the Kenyan contingent for residential training because of lack of air tickets.

One senior KAAA official said the future of track in this country could be in jeopardy. "If they aren't in America on track scholarships, they are in America because they have turned professional"—a reference to Kipchoge Keino and Ben Jipcho, two middle-distance men who turned pro with the New York-based International Track Association during the past two years.

Jipcho currently holds the 3,000-meter steeplechase world record and has run the second fastest mile ever. Keino in the 1960s held both the 1,500 and 5,000-meter world records.

Robert Ouko, 800 meters champion, was quoted by one local magazine last month as saying: "When we went to North Carolina Central, it was hardly known in the U.S. Today, North Carolina Central is one of the top 10 American universities in track and field."

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